

Euphues his censure to Philautus,

Wherein is presented a philosophicall
combat betweene Hector and Achylles, discou-
ring in foure discourses, interlaced with
diuerse delightfull Tragedies,

The vertues necessary to be incident in eue-
ry gentleman : had in question at the siege of Troy
betwixt sondry Grecian and Troian Lords : espe-
cially debated to discouer the perfection of
a Souldier.

Containing mirth to purge melancholy, holtsome p:cepts
to profit maners, neither vnflauerie to youth for
delight, nor offensive to age for
scurilitie.

*Ea habentur optima quæ & iucunda, honesta,
& utilia.*

Robertus Greene, In artibus magister.

L O N D O N.

Printed by Ihon Wolfe for Edward White,
and are to bee sold at his shop, at the litle
North doore of Paules, at the signe of
the Gunne.

1587.



TO THE RIGHT HONORA-
ble Robert, earle of Essex & Ewe, vicount of
Hereford, and Bourghchier, Lord Ferrers of Chartley,
Bourghchier and Louayne, maister of the
Queenes maiesties horse,
*Robert Greene wisheth increase of honor
and vertue.*



He Egyptians (right hono-
rable) seeing the counterfait
of Mercurie figured with
his Caduceus in his ryght
hande, offered for sacrifice
nothing but bay leaues; in
that they knew such oblations best
his humor: Such as sought to beautifie the
temple of Pallas, set vp for Iewels bookes &
shields, for that the goddesse did most patro-
nage learning and souldiers: *Hectors* delight
was martiall discipline, and they presented
him with horse & armour, noting by these
presidents, how all haue sought in their pre-

The Epistle

sents to keepe a decorum : hauing by happe
chaunced on some parte of Ephues counsell
touching the perfection of a souldier, sent
from Silixedra his melancholie cell to his
friende Philautus new chosen generall of
certaine forces, wherein vnder the shadow
of a philosophicall combat betweene He-
ctor and Achilles, imitating Tullies orator,
Platoes comon wealth, and Baldestars cour-
tier, he aymeth at the exquisite portraiture
of a perfect martialist, consisting (sayth
hee) in three principall pointes; wisdome
to gouerne; fortitude to perfourme; liberali-
tie to incourage : I thought good (right
honorable) (hauing heard of your noble &
vertuous resolutions, not onely in lauda-
ble and honorable qualities, generally in-
serted in your Lordships mynde, but espe-
cially in the fauour of warlike indeuours,
following the steppes of your honorable
father) whose life and actions left an ad-
miracion of his Vertues, to present your
Lordship wyth this homelie gyfte, vnper-
fect

Dedictory.

fect as the halfe formed counterfaite of Appelles : and shadowed with such bad colours, as might I not excuse my boldnesse, in that blinde men are euer most rash, and honorable men euer the most courteous, I should the more grieue at my inconsidered presumption: but two especiall coniectures doe somewhat salue the sorrow of my forward follie: the first, the report of your approoued courage and valour (in the lowe Countries) shewed in the face of your enemy, maintained with such a magnanimous resolution, as the foe was faine to confesse Vertue in his aduersarie: the seconde, your Lordships courtesie in acceptaunce of good wil from the meanest: th'one manifesting your desire to be thought an honorable souldier, biddeth mee hope, that as Alexander did vouchsafe of Misons rude & vnpolished picture of Mars: for that the prince delighted in wars, so your honor will giue a glance at this toy, if not for the workmanship, yet for that it treateth of martiall disci-

The Epistle

pline: the other assures mee, that amongst
many other, I shall, though without desert,
taste of your Lordships honorable courtesie,
in vouchsafing such a meane and vnsauorie
present, wherewith if I be fauored (as
I hope well) my labour hath his reward, and
my desire his content: in which assured
hope resting, I commit your honor to the
almightie.

¶ To the Reader.



Entlemen, by chance some of Euphues loose papers came to my hand, wherein hee writ to his friend Philautus from Silexedra certaine principles necessary to bee obserued by euery souldier, coniecturing with my selfe the opynion of the man would bee not onely authenticall, but pleasing; and that the tyme required such a discourse, as necessarie: I thought not to conceale his censure, but to participate what I had to your courteous fauours, although inteded by him for the pryuate vse of his deereſt friend, hoping as euer I haue done to find your courteous acceptation, and that you will for Euphues sake vouchsafe of the matter, and requitall of my trauell make some fauorable coniecture of my good meaning: which hoping to ob-
tayne, I rest satisfied.

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SOPHOMACHIA.



A Philosophicall combat betweene *Hector* and *Achilles*, wherein in the persons of the *Troian* and *Gretian* Lords; are in fowre discourses enriched with fowre delightfull Hystories, the vertuous mindes of true nobilitie and gentility pleasantly discouered.



Helena the haplesse wyfe of unhappy Menelaus, beawtified fro aboue, to inflict a moztall punishment vpon men beneath: honoured in Greece more for her beawty then hir honesty (a fault which fondlings account for: a fault) fulfilling the dreame of Hecuba, that she hatched a sterb: ad which should bring Troy to ex: cers: through her lawlesse consent to Paris, so troubled the quietnesse of Asia, that Priamus flourishing as prince of that part of the worlde, was with his sonnes and daughters brought to ruine: (the ende of voluptuous appetites) which they mayntained with the sworde. For Agamemnon copartner of Menelaus grace (as friendship is the frind to reueng) ayded with all the Kings, Princes, Dukes, and Knights of Greece intended a resolute legar to the cite of Troy, which continued two yeares without truce, by sundrie assaults, skirmishes, and carnifadoes, had deuoured of both partes so many balaunt captaynes that by common consent after a friendly parley they resolved vpon a truce for
23 this.

Euphies his censure

thirty dayes during which time, the Trojan Ladies (resembling Proserpina that must of necessity taste a graine of the forbidden Pomgranate) namely Andromache, Cassandra and Polixena, accompanied with Hector, Troilus, Eneas, Helenus, and diuers other of royall parentage, went to see the Grecian tents peopled with their enemies. Fame (the speedy discoverer of newes) bewraying their intent to the States of Greece: Achilles amongst the rest (for that the report of Polixenas beauty had made a conquest of his affections) in that the care leaueh to the intwarde senses as well as the eye, craued of the Governour and generall of their forces hee might bee honoured with the intertainment of the Troians: his request graunted accompanied with his Pyrimidones, he went to merte them in this manner.

First marched on before the rest, a hundred and fifty on the most gallaunt Coursers that Greece did asoorde, their caparisons of Greene Ueluet interseamed with stars of Golde, about which was written the impreeze, *Lux & tenebra*, Next to these Achilles, mounted upon an Arabian courser couler Blacke, whose furniture was blew Ueluet fringed with Golde, whereon was curiously embrooyed the Target of Pallas with a Gorgons head, his impreeze. *Sic Amor*. His companions weare Vlisses, Diomeas, Patroclus, with many Lordes of great valour and progenie. The Grecians thus marching on in order met Hector who was first of his companie, whose very face harbozing an extraordinary kinde of maiestie gave them all to knowe, by supposition, that this was he which by his valour had made such drinall massacres, even to their very Pavillions. Letting him and the rest of his crue passe with an enuious courtesie, as feeling in their mindes the feares of his man-hood: at last Achilles and hee came within view, who neuer hauing seene each other before, but in armor as enemies manacing reueng in the field, stood along time as men in a trance, till Hector burst forth into speeches.

to Philautus.

Lords of Grece, enemies by defiance, and yet frinder by fortune, hoping to finde you as firme in promise of truce, as resolute in performance of valour, in that noble mindes preferre honour befoze conquests: The Ladies of Troie (whose princely thoughts account none enemies but in Armour) noting from y^e Gallies your experience in martiall discipline desirous to prayse vertue in an enemy, are come vnder the conduct of naked knights (yet armed by the lawe of armes) to see if the Gretian policie in equill courtelie, bee comparable to their prowes in warlike indures. This onely cause hath made the Ladies thus farre aduenturous, if they haue licence to passe further, their sight satisfied, and the end of their desires saoured with well construing of their travells: They meane, safe returned, to make requitall with thanks and prayse, the truest tokens of liberalitie, and surest defensories against ingratitude. If their labour bee in vaine, and further graunt of passage denyed, to make a counterposse of discourtesie to the bitterness, I know by the oath of knight-hood to seale the summe of such inidry (the truce ended) at the tent of your generall mangre Achilles, and all his Pyrrudones, and for that you shall challeng what I promise in silkes to bee performed in Armour. Know I am Hector. His chardge giuen him by the Ladies uttered. The Lordes of Grece passing vpon the magnanimity of Hector that durst amongst his enemies resolve vpon reuenge. Achilles whose senses generally were troubled with speciall obiects, lending as well his eye to the beauty of Polixena, as his care to the parlar of Hector gathering his wittes together returned him boldly and briefly this answer.

The Gretians worthy Lordes whose soe pointed resolutions are euer limited within the proportion of Justice, holde their wordes as lawes, and sacrifice their thoughts with their dardes, at the Altars of equity, measuring enemies at the point of the Raunce and frinder by performance of league, vsing their hands and heartes as the in-

Euphues his censuere

Aruments of Delphos, which might not be touched by any
 approached of periury: honoring Ladies as well in armour
 as in Linnen, and counting it the chiefe point of cheuall-
 rie to succour the oppressed enemie with the sword: these
 premises considered in the behalfe of the rest, I confirme
 specially to the Ladies as enforced by duty, and yet gene-
 rally to all, as constrained by promise a friendly welcome.
 For whose safety I pawning the pledge of a prince, which is
 honour. Whets that are conditionall are the moze easely
 broken, and therefore omitting such scrupulous suppositions
 lonely Ladies of Troy and your attendants, I sweare a
 hearty welcome: for perforce of which, take the faith
 of Achilles. This promise past these two princes imbar-
 cated each other, the rest of the Lordes imitating they mutuall fa-
 uours, interchanged the like courtesies, so that ioyning their
 Troupes together, they roade on towarde the campe.
 Achilles who knewe as well how to tune the Lute with
 Venus, as to sound the Trumpet with Mars, and had
 as great affability in his tounge to intertaine a Lady, as
 strength in his hand to repulse an enemy, that could as wel
 leade a daunce as followe a march: after generall cour-
 ties past betwene the Gretian Lordes, and the Dames of
 Troy, he subtilly singled him selfe with Polixena whom
 he held in prattle to his tent in this manner.

See Madame, that your father Priamus is as polli-
 tike, to make a conquest, as his sonnes bee valiaunt to at-
 tempt a victory, and that his induour to captivate our
 myndes will be of moze efficacy then their labour to wea-
 ken our forces, so that beaultie is of moze vigour then pro-
 uesse, and affection a sorer enemy to resist then fortitude.
 Hercules found the sight of Deianira moze perilous then
 all the rest of his travells. Mars had rather oppose him
 selfe against all the Gods, then enter a iarre with Venus.
 Beaulty is metaphysicall, and therefore challengeth a
 supremacy aboue Nature: Exterior actions are tyed to
 the Wynges of Fortune, but thoughts as they are pas-
 sionate, so they are within the compasse of fancy. I speake
 this

to Philaureus.

this Hecabe, in that the Senators of Troy seeing how well the Greekes are able to brooke the force of Hector and Troilus, the two hopefull Champions of Asia, haue now not in defiance, but vnder Patronage of Truce sent such sweete enemyes, as are able with their very looks to make a greater conquest, then all your hardy knights with their Launces; if then Hecabe vnarmed as we be, beawtie take vs at discouert, and make a Breach maingre our teeth into our rampiers, yet hold wee our selues good Souldiers in that her weapons are enchanted, and such as the more they are resisted the more they pearce. Polixena inho as she was sayre, so shee was wyse, seeing how clarkely Achilles began to claw hir by the Elbowe, willing to let him knowe shee was able to espie a pad in the strato, cur him of in the midst of his talke with this answer.

I cannot thinke sir but my father Priamus standeth in better hope to sicr the Pauplions of his enemyes with a Brande then with a Booke, and putteth more assurance in the valour of his Sonnes then in the counsell of his Senatours, yet knowing the Goddesse Pallas whose sacred Palladium wee haue in Troy, vseth as well a pen as a Speare, hee counteth pollycie a necessary frinde to prowesse, and a Schollers Lawrell wreath, no disgrace to a Souldiours scaled Helmet. But whereas in Honour of our knights, you alledge hee hath sent Ladies to make a conquest by beawtie that cannot bee atchieued with the Swoorde: This were (good sir) but a slender Shift to deceiue him selfe, for wee knowe that the eye being impartiall in censuring of coullers neuer flattereth it selfe in the emblazing of Beawtie. The Gretian Ladies then being farre our superiours in those fauours which the Graces giue, commaundeth vs to busy at comparisons, I must as simple as I am suppose your coniecture disannuled, with so litle probability drawes me on to beleefe. But put case this supposition beare some liklihood of truth. Doe wee not know our enemies are Gretians; taught in

Euphues his censure

their Schooles amongst their Philosophers, that all wisdom is honest that is profitable, that they heads are as full of subtilty, as their hartes are of valour, howe their thoughts are plumed with the feathers of time, & that fantastic hangeth at their eyelids which neuer maketh so deepe an impression, but it may bee shaken of at euery wincke for an instance. Give me leaue to alledge Theseus, who was as valiant as most, and yet saith Helena as variable as might bee. When sir feare not our forces, for we Ladies come but to fetch her, neyther to see as desirous to chouse, nor to bee seene as willing to please, only to trie the Cretian courtesie, and that wee looke for by promise. Achilles amazed with the checke of such an vnlookt for mate, perceiving that the Ladies of Troie had a deepe insight into the Cretian actions, blusht at his owne conceiptes in y he knew better how to redouble a blow vpon his enemy, then giue a counterchecke to such a subtill reply, yet following his footing, thus hee made answer.

It is hard in deede Madame, to harbour beliefe in the becom of mistrust, or to blind suspicion with a false couler, especially when conceipt standeth at the doore of an enemy. But were there a league betweene Asia and Greece, as a flagge of defiance waueth ouer the walles of Troy, then might a creple halt without checke, where as now tread we neerer so euen, our steppes are supposed all, ye. But time the perfect Herald of truth shall pounce the Cretians so far out of loue with the God Ianus, that frowne hee neuer so much they will not offer him a myte for a sacrifice. Pour honour my Lorde (quoth Polixena) doth but dreame with Endymion in the mount. Womens wills are peremptorie & like Faulcons sometime they will bate at a full fist. Time is y best orator: to a resolute minde, & therefore argue not where a principle is denied, for there the party is incredulous. Let loue alone for we come not to fade our eyes with beawty nor our eares with passions, our countrie smooke burnes cleare enough for vs to warme vs at, setting downe, which rest, I pray you my Lorde whose
tent

to Philautus.

tent is this that appeareth so rich. Achilles seeing the stons
was so pure that his coine would beare no touch, fell from
his amorous prattle and told hir that the foremost of azure
bisse, topt with a Dragon, perced with a speare, was the
pauilion of their Generall Agamemnon: what? the fa-
ther (quoth) Polixena of Iphigenia so famous for hir wis-
dome and chastity, whom the Cretians haue so honozed in
their madrigalles as a second Diana: The same (quoth)
Achilles, and so madame you are welcome to the Greeklis
host, leauing of thus their priuate prattle, Agamemnon
accompanied with aged Nestor and other Lords, stode at
the dooze of Achilles tent rebie to intertayne the Troians
who with the rest dismounting from their horse, Hector
paying hand in hand with Achilles, Troilus with Vlisses,
and Helenus with Patroclus, they were together with the
Ladies in great magnificence conduced into the inner part
of the pauilion: where Agamemnon after he had saluted
the Lords, and welcomed the Ladies, he presented þe Troi-
ans wyth as hye a spectacle, as they incountred the Gre-
tians, for there came out in most rich attyre, Iphigenia,
Bryseis, and Cresida, thre nothing inferiour in fauours
to the daughters of Priamus: an interchange of courtesie
passed betwene these Dames, and some parles had which
þe ouer passe, they sat downe to dynner, where sumptuously
serued, taking their repast without any great talke: tables
taken vp, Vlisses naturally desirous to haue an inight
into the maners of men, began to break their silence in this
manner.

I can but wonder worthy Lords of Troy at the mad-
nesse of Paris, that allured by the care, passed the seas to
possesse him selfe of a supposed Iem, yth his owne country
sople asorded farre moze pretious Jewells, but lesse is the
Pargante accounted of in the westerne world where it is
found, then the seede Pearle in a strange countrey where
it is unknowne, thoughts, the farther they made, the swe-
ter and desires ended with perrill, saour of the greatest de-
light. Open prayes are counted secret flatteries, but the
mouth

Euphues his censurē

mouth of an enemy seldome overflows with good words, if then without prejudice I may speake of wisdom at the shyn of Apollo. Let me say courteous Knights that your Damies, if eyther y rest be like these, or their daily actions may be measured by their present behavio: are beautiful, as favoured by nature in their exterior liniamēts. Wise, as graced with a diuine influence, sober & silent, as portending a temperate & unfained chastity. The perfection of Nature consisting in these pointes: I maruell Paris woulde make his choice of such a piece, and basard the welfare of his father, countrey, and friendes, for a woman only indelued with the bare tytle of beauty, such a fading good as scarce can be possessed before it be vanished. Creysida tickled, a little with a selfe conceipt of hir owne wit, willing to let y Troians know the phrase of hir speech was as fayre as the fourme of hir face, & that womens tounge perced as deepe as their eyes, interrupted Vlyses in his talke thus.

And as great maruell my Lordes haue we the Ladies of Grettia, that Hector and his brethren, so famous through all y world for their martial exploits, should beare armes in her defence, whose dishonesty ruinares both they, same & they, countrey. Justice giuing every man his due, allots litle prouledge to defraude a man of his wyfe, which is the surest seculmple. The sayth of a knight is not limited by bale r, but by vertue: fortitude consisteth not in basarding without feare, but in being resolute vpon Just cause, Helena is stolen, a fact repayed with infamy. Menelaus is iniuried, a thing crying for reuenge: the princely souldiers of Troy defende such a misse with the sword: a shamefull victory, if happely they myght obtaine the conquest. Hector as Chollericke as the was scrupulous, roundly without longer debating with him selfe, made hir this answer.

As Padame, Justice is a vertue that giues every man his owne by equall proportion, so reuenge the sweetest content to persons thwarted with iniuries, looks not to end hir actions with an euen ballance, but vseth Legem Talionis, repaying like for like: springing by the fire with a sword,

to Philautus.

Sworde, and so byasse weighing downe the scales with Leade. As my brother hath brought a trull from Greece, so myns Aunt, perforce (a fault farre surpassing this sad) was stolne from Troy, and from the Daughter of a king made a seruile Concubyne. Nature, that despite of tyme will frowne at abuse and honogr: that hurte thirsteth to salue hir selfe with reuenge, hath taught vs (although wee offer Helena thoughtes fit for hir offence) to mayntayne my Brothers deede with the Sworde, not to allowe such a fact honozable, but as holding it princely, with death to requite an iniury. If then (quoth Achilles) honour hangs in reuenge, I hope our resolute mindes to acquit Menelaus abuse, shall witnesse to the world, wee prefer a princely thought befoze a priuate lyfe, and choole rather to dy satisfied then liue dishonoured. Troilus willing to shewe that the weapons of Troy were as sharp ground as the swordes of the Gretians, and that feare had as litle priuiledge to crepe within their walles as to lurke within others tents, made Achilles this answer.

My Lords of Greece, the talke of a Souldiour ought to hang at the point of his sword: threats are not to be menaced with the tounge, but with the Launce, & time craues a proportion in all thinges: wee came to see the order of your Hauillons, not to discourse of attempts in battaile. To sacrifice the talke of warres to Mars, befoze Ladys is to offer a drumme and Trumpet to dainty Venus for a present. Greece complayneth of iniury. Troy is impatient of dishonour: both greued ayne at reuenge. The Truce expired, let the doubt by the fauour of the gods and fortune be decided. The Gretians greatly commended the reply of Troilus, so tempered with myldnesse and valour, as he seemed to hold a martiall peace in his fozehead. Vlisses greuing that hee was the authoz of this farre, seeking subtilly to cast the shackle from his owne foote, followed his forwarde parle in this manner.

Thinke me not so forgetfull (worthy Troians) eyther of tyme or place, that my intent was to mingle the better
C. potions

Euphues his censure

potions of Mars with the sweete liquor of Bacchus, that I went to make a consort betwene the Trumpet and the Lute, or by rehearsing of Paris lones, to call in question our open warres: Only least time should accuse us of niggarie, and the Ladies grow to melancholy by overmuch silence, by accusing Paris of folly I thought to discover the force of fancy, which partiall in her Censures prooueth beauty more predominant in affection, then vertue. Helena was saye and a Queene, witty and therefore the sooner wooonne, but yet dishonest, a cooling Carde to desire, a stayne manifest to the mynde, and yet so quickly ouerslipped by the eye, as it shewes how little Iudiciall the thoughtes bee of vnubled affection.

Had the Troians (quoth Iphigenia) Academis like to the Gretians, or were their cytties peopled as well with Philosophers as Souldiours, Paris had learned by their wise precepts to haue preferred Vertue before Beauty, & not to haue bought repentaunce so deare. Pallas stands sacred in Troy, but Priamus and his Sonnes looke at her Speare, not at her booke: they finde in her foreheade warres, but they see not in hir Breast the pourtrature of Wisdome, they pen downe volumes of martiall discipline, but knowe not Apian of morall Philosophy, which is the cause they measure all their passions by will, and call Vertue a goddesse onely for hir outward glorie. Andromache hearing how hardly Iphigenia did inueigh against theyr want of learning, thought a litle to be pleasant and yet Satyricall, so that shee made hir this sharp answer.

In deede Hadame you say well: The Gretians haue such a selfe conceipt in theyr wysdome, as they count all Barbarians that are not lyueth within the confines of Greece, and so studious are they of philosophie that euery economicall state standes vpon precepts, the wyse sayes not *Salut* to hir husbände, but shee hath a warrant of hir action from the Philosopher: our Ladies like homely huswyes beguile time with the Dylasse, your Dames apply theyr

To Philautus.

their myndes to their bookes, and become so well lettered that after long study they prooue as vertuous as Helena: giue mee leave Spadame to bring hir for a president of your philosophicall wisedome, as well as you induced Paris for an instance of our barbarous ignorance.

Iphigenia seeing hir selfe so clarkly ouertake in hir owne inuention, blusht, & the noble men smiled to see how smoothly Andromache thwarted hir presumption. But Bryces willing to shew hir skil, made Andromache this answer.

And yet Spadame by your leave, the particular instance of one woman condemnes not the generall profit of good letters, Helenas dishonesty is no preiudice to the study of philosophy, neyther doe our Cretian Ladies blush at hir folly, with what Greece refuseeth as an abiect, Troy harbozeth as an Idoll, wherein wee may say without offence, that (such lipps such lettys) that which the Citizens loue in their hearts they maintayne with the sword: Venus intreated Iupiter for Calisto when Diana had exiled hir for a refuse, and so Priamus honours hir for a Goddesse that wee hated for a strumpet. Cassandra who all this while buried by this talke in silence, at last as forced to speake in defence of hir countrey began in this maner.

Greece in dedde swarmeth with Philosophers, the fathers and forepointers of wisedome, but the learned deliuer that in precepts, which the people neuer put in practice: Apollo the glory of Greece and God and prophet at Delphos: saith, that vertue is not perfit without action, that study and contemplation is frivolous *nisi adiungatur actio*, for it is not sufficient, as Hermes Tresnygistus your great Philosopher affirms to spend time in the knowledge of any Science, unless by attayning vnto that skill wee shewe the fruites of such doctrine in our liues. When if action must of necessity be ioyned to study and contemplation, or therwise a vertuous and happy life is not perfected, then we Barbarians may boast of our owne disposition, that honour vertue in our dedes, which you onely account for a goddesse in thought, wee through ignorance haue secht a

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Parlot from Greece, and you that are learned make a challenge to recall vice with the sword: whose folly is the greatest, let the verdict of one of your owne Philosophers witness, whose censure is, that, *Qui inuito peccat, minus peccat quam qui sponte peccat*. This philosophicall answer of Cassandra so satisfied the Cretians, as they admyned his speech, and held his reason for an Oracle. All driuen with this censure into silence, Vlisses as he was first, thought to be last, and therefore made this reply.

It is not seene Madame by your sweete selfe, but Philosophers are honoured in Troie, that you haue theyr precepts so well in memorie. They which sacrifice to Neptune can talke of the Sea, and such as honoz Mars, of warlike discipline: the stringes of \S heart reach to the tip of the tounge, thoughts are blossomes of the minde, & wordes the fruites of desires. Your phisicall reasons becomaes a good naturalist, & your opinion of morall actions, an insight into philosophy: therefore Madame, to giue euery one theyr due, wee cannot but confesse the Troians are as wise as warlike, & the Ladies can apply the eye as wel to the booke, as the finger to the dialle: yet to sett truth in his prime, let mee say thus much without offence, that neuer haue I seene lawlesse loue end without losse, nor the nuptiall bed defiled escape without reuenge: men determine, but the gods dispose: humane actions are oft measured by will, but the censures from aboue are iust and peremptorie: fortune is a goddesse but hath no priuiledge in punishing of faultes: which one of our Poets noting well, by a plague inferred for some offence, yeeldeth this reason *Διὸς ἀπειρία τὸ βλάδι*, it was the will of Iupiter. To confirme which, if the Trojan Lordes and Ladies giue mee leane, I will rehearse a pleasant hyppocrite.

Woe hard (quoth Cassandra) before any Barke came within ken of Troy, that Agamemnon was full of Paucity, Achilles of courage, Nestor of wisdome, Vlisses of eloquence, and the rest of the Lordes i adorned with sundry and seuerall vertues: to make a prooue of which, for that
Iame

to Philautus.

Same is oft prodigall in hir prayles. wee aduentured this
parle: & therefore, paying thanks for your paynes, we pro-
mise to be silent auditors to your discourse, Vlisses taking
hir word for warrant, seeing how all the company settled
themselues to silence, began on this manner.

Vlisses Tale. A Tragedy

I N our countrey of Greece, and in a prouince called I-
thaca, as the annall recozdes makes mention, there
reyned a prince named Polumestor, happy as one fa-
uored every way by fortune: for hee was graced with a
diadem as of royall parentage beorne to command, rich in
possessions, able to be liberall in all his attempts, wyse, as
sought to for his censures, like a seconde saint of Delphos,
and martiall, as accounted one of the best Souldiours in
his time: indeued with these speciall fauours, and adozned
with sundry vertues, hee was feared of his enimies, as one
that ended his quarrells in reuenge, and loved of his friends
as a prince, limiting no tyme in friendship, being every way
of such perfect disposition, both in the complexion of his
body, and constitution of his minde, as it was a question
whether the lyniments of his face, or the proportion of his
wisdomme helde the greater supremacie. Polumestor being
thus happy, for that nature and fortune had made him so
speciallie happy, the goddesse, whose actions are measured
by inconstancy, willing to place him on the top of the high-
est pyramides of blisse, that so being a marke for enuy, the
fall of hir wheele might be the end of his content, and the
deepe declining to mishap & miserie, gaue him in the prime
of his yeares a wyfe, by both royall, fayer by nature, and
learned by education, graced with such sondry excellent &
erquisite qualities, as might not onely tie the affection of
hir husband by endlessse desier to like and leue hir, but also
force same to make such report of hir supposed vertues, as
the world should not onely admyre hir perfection, but couit

Euphues his censure

Greece happie for possessing so sayer and vertuous a creature. But as the Panther hauing the fairest skinned the most infectious breath, and as the tree Nipyna is the moze bitter, the smoother his barke is: so nature hauing bawlen such an absolute counterfect of beawty, as might discouer what hir cunning coulde asoyde, yet had placed in the midst of such a myrrour so imperfect a munde, as the staine of the one did ad a disgrace to the glozie of the other. For this Lady whose name was Medina as she had an exterior kinde of discretion so warelie to moderate hir actions, as report coulde not pry into hir deedes, so inwardly had she such a subtil dissimulation to cloake the foulest spot of vice with the maske of vertue, that same feared to enter into the discouery of hir thoughts, so equall was the outward proportion of hir behauiour. But time the Verall that best imblazeth the conceits of the munde, willing to make an Anatomie of hir deceits, began his Tragedie in this manner.

In the court of Ithaca there serued a Gentleman of good Parentage, though of small Patrimonie, who conceiting to make a supply of his want by fauor of his prince, inuenuozed him selfe to all laudable qualities, not onely in the exercise of his body, but in the deuise of his minde, as well I meane in wearing the Lawrell with Pallas, as the helmet with Mars, being so courteous both in duetie to his superiours, and in affabilitie to his equals, as he was generally loued and honozed of all men.

Vortymis, for so was the Gentlemans name, luying thus fortunate, because fauored in the seruice of his prince, thinking that the fruite of time was fauored with all one tast, found that she was of the offspring of Ianus double faced, hauing as well wrinkles in the one to prognosticate mishap, as dimples in the other to make assurance of prosperitie: for enuy resembling the Serpent Hydaspis, that alwaies purgeth his venome on the fairest flower, seeing that Fortune had resolved to make him a lease of his happines. Hopning in league with fancie, the woyme that byteth so rest

to Philautus.

rest, the flourishing blossomes of youth gave him such a
bzaie by the meanes of beawty, as he for a while thinking
to be but a small check, found at last to be so hard a mate as
no shift, but misery could countermaund. For the princeesse
whose hand sacrificed perfumes to Vesta when hir heart of-
frend smocking thoughtes to Venus, noting the perfection of
Vortymis (as womens eyes delight in the varietie of ob-
jects) seeing that the sharpnesse of his wit (a sparke that
soonest inflameth desire) was answerable to the shape of
his body, and that his minde was adorned with so many
sondyr good qualities, that if his fortune had bene equall
to his face, his deserts might haue made him a prince: he
began so far to enter into consideration of his vertues, that
hazarding too rashlie in so dangerous a Labyrinth, he felt
hir minde begin to alter, and hir affections to stoope to such
a flake as repent she might, but recall she could not. But
taking these thoughts for passionate toys that might bee
thrust out at pleasure, cursing loue that attempted such a
chaunge, & blaming the basenesse of hir minde that would
make such a choice to auoide the Syrene y^e inchaunted hir
with such deceitful melody, she called to one of hir maides
for a Lute, whereupon singing a solemne madrigale shee
thought to beguile such vnacquainted passions, but finding
that musike was but to quench the fier with a sworde fee-
leth assaultes to bee so sharpe, as hir minde was re- to
yeelde as vanquished, shee began with diuerse considerati-
ons to suppress this frantike affection, calling to mynde
that Vortymis was but a meane Gentleman, one for his
birth not worthy to bee looked at of a princeesse, much lesse
to be loued of such a mighty Potentate, thinking what a
discredit it were to hir self, what an infamy to hir husband,
what a grieue to hir frindes, yea what a mighty shame
should bee guerdon for such a monstrous fault, blaming
fortune and accusing hir owne folly, that should be so sond
as but once to harbour such a thought as to falsifie hir faith
to hir husband, or stoope so low as one of the meanest of hir
subjects. As thus shee was raging against hir selfe, Loue
search

Euphues his censure

feared, if shee dallied long to lose hir champion, kept more nigh, and gave hir such a fresh wound as pearst hir at the very heart, that shee was faine to yeelde maugre hir former considerations, and forsaking all company to get hir into hir priuy Garden, where being sollempnly set in a coole Arbour, she burst forth into these passionat teares.

Unfortunate Mœdina, hath fame hether to feared to speake ill of thy thoughts, & shall report now dare to misconstrue of thy actions: hath Greece honoured thee for thy vertues: and shall the whole world at last abhorre thee for thy vanities: shall the Ladies of Ithaca, who alledge thee for a precedent of chastity, blush when they heare of thy unbridled fancy: Nay shall Poluxestor, who desired thee for thy honorable qualities, haue cause to loath thee for thy dishonest conditions: As Mœdina, thinke this, there is no sweeter frinde then fame, no worse enemy then report: Since thoughts as they are royall, so they ought to looke no lower then honoꝝ. Poze is homely Bawcis accounted of for hir honesty in hir pooze Cottage, then Venus withall hir amours in hir sumptuous Temples: And yet Mœdina, Loue is deuine, feared of men, because honoꝝed of the Gods: not to bee suppressed by wisdom, because not to bee comprehended by reason: without law, and therfoze aboue all lawe. And why sond woman dost thou blase that with praies, which thou hast cause to blasphem with curses: offer not Dones to Venus, but hemblocke: seke not to extinguish the flame with oyle, but temper the sweetest potions with the sharpest Vinegar: yea Mœdina, blush at thy fortune, thy choice, thy loue. With thy thoughts canst thou be conceiued without secret shame, nor thy affections vttered without open discredit: farre are these fancies, or rather follies, vnfit for thy birth, thy dignities, thy kingdomes: hast thou not heard as an oracle from Apollo, y it is better to perish with high desires, then to liue in base thoughts: Daphne chose rather to lose hir humaine shape, then to make shipwacke of hir honestie. But yet Vortymis is beautifull, a fauour sond soole, framed to serue the eye, not to fetter

to Philautus.

fer the heart, hee is wise, so thinke he is vertuous and will
censure of thy actions according to desert, not de fire: Lust,
being both beautifull and wise, why should hee not be lo-
ued: wilt thou so farre forget thy selfe Mædyna, as to suf-
fer affection to suppress wisdom, & soue to disolate thine
honor. Let consideration (the enemy to vntimely attempts)
tell thee that repentance in infamy is no amends, that there
is no salve against the hurt that cometh, from report that
honor loseth biddeth a farrowell to hope, feare then to hazard
that so; the gaine of a momentary pleasure as is so preti-
ous, that once crackt it can neuer bee recovered: how dis-
mall would the fact bee to thy husband, how sorrowfull to
thy subjects, how greivous to thy friends, how glad some to
thy foes, the greatest griefe of all, sith the smile of a foe that
proceedeth from enuie, is worse then the teare of a friend
that cometh of pittie.

These premises then duely considered, prefer not
a barlie coine before a pretious Jewell, set not a fading con-
tent before a perpetuall honor, suppress thy affections, and
cease to loue him whom thou couldest not loue vnlesse blind-
ed with too much loue. As thus shee was perplexed with
fond, & passions, one of hir Ladies came into the Arbour
whereupon shee ceased hir complaints, hoping that time
would weare out that which fond Loue and fortune had
wrought, calling for her worke, that with easie labour the
might passe ouer hir new conceived Amours. But see the
olde saying: *Naturam expellas furca tamen usque recur-
rat.* Nature hath such a predominant power ouer the minde
as the ramage Hawke will hardlie be reclaimed, the Ty-
gre will neuer be tamed, the Snayle cannot be enforced to
bee swift: Nor, a woman that resoluneth possible to bee per-
swaded by reason, which Mædyna proued true, for so did
the remembrance of hir late conceived Loue alienate hir
thoughts from hir wonted disposition: that shame and dis-
honor the greatest preuenters of mishap, were no meanes
to disuade hir from hir determined affection: in so much
that not possible to hide her in Straw, nor to smother vp fan-

Euphues his censure

He in youth, she bare such a fanozable countenance to Vortymis, that not only hir selfe but the rest of the court mar-
 ueiled at hir submisle familiarity: yet in that hir grace had
 heretofore troden hir shoue so euene, as no step was so much
 as thought atwix, they construed all to the best, and thought
 hir fauours toward Vortymis proceeded as a rewarde for
 his vertues, not from a regarde to his beaultie. But at last
 being Venus scholler, & therefore daring with hir to dance
 in a pect, shee so manifestlie disclosed hir affections as all
 Ithaca spake of hir fancy, and the Gentleman him selfe be-
 gan to blush at hir follie. For wheresoeuer hee was resi-
 dent shee made it hir Chamber of presence, his words were
 musike and construed with proposition, his looks were Ra-
 lenders of hir thoughts, for if hee smiled shee could not but
 laugh, & every frowne of his, made a wrinkle in hir fore-
 head, hee did nothing but if shee were present past with a
 playdittie: to bee brieffe, shee noted the sequell of his life by
 the censure of his owne doings. Which well marked by
 Polumestor hee began to be a litle Zealous, but measuring
 in his consideration hir fore passed life, hee began thus for
 his owne suspicion to inuicigh against him selfe.

Shamest thou not Polumestor to bee so inequall a
 Iudge, as to rewarde vertue with distrust, or to bee suspici-
 ous where no occasion of doubt is offered. Knowest thou not
 that among all the passions wherewith human mindes are
 perplexed, there is none that gal'th with reckless despight
 as th' infectious, care of iscalousie, for al other griefes are
 to be appeased with sensible persuasions, to be cured with
 holefome counsaile, to bee relieved by want, or by tract
 of time to bee worne out, Zealousie onelie excepted, which
 is so sawsed with subtilties, doubties and pinching mistrust
 that who so seeks by friendly counsaile to race out this hel-
 lith pass-on, saith with suspecteth that hee giueth this coun-
 saile to couer his owne guiltinesse: yea, who so is payed
 with th'is reckless torment doubteth all, distrusteth him selfe,
 is alwaies frozen with feare & fiered with suspicion, hauing
 that wherein consisteth all his Joy to be the breeder of his
miserie

To Philautus.

miserie. Vea Polumestor it is such a heauy enemy to that holy estate of matrimonie, solving betwene the married couple such deadly seedes of secret hatred as loue being once rased out by sacklesse distrust thereof, through enuy enueth bloody reuenge. If then Zealotrie be such a fiend as pestureth the mynde with incessant passions, suffer not Polumestor such a Saturnine infusion of melancholie to bee predominant in thy thoughts, oppose y^e p^roofe of thy wyues vertue as a defensorie to withstand suspition, think hir p^ruate familiaritie with Vortymis, is an honest courtlesse y^e springs from a royall courage, not from a dishonest Concupiscence: suppose the best, least in bying a blamelesse minde, shee begin to hate and indoeuour to reuenge. And in this resolution Polumestor rested vsing his Labie with such good and wanted fauour as might haue drawen hir from hir foolish determination, for seeing hir giuen to bee solitarie and sad, hee provided shewes, triumphes, maskes and other pastimes to recreate hir minde, but loue that attempteth a secret Joy with an open greene game no content, but a pen-siue musing of the successe of hir newe thoughtes: which thus fondly layed to the biewe of euery one, Vortymis not so blinde but he could Iudge of coullers, espied by the halfe, what the whole ment, and therefore puffed a litle by in conceipt with the fauour of a princesse, seeing oportunitie layed hir hayle forehead on his lappe. hee began somewhat pertly to pry into the exquisitnesse of hir perfection, seeing shee was passing beawtifull, & that maistly added a grace vnto Nature, & being of reuall parentage, beautes decked Nature with dignitie: this interchang considered, so charmed the poore Gentlemans affections, that faine he would haue made requitall of hir fauours with like courtlesse, if hir princely state, had not quatted his presumption with feare: hauing thus betwene two streames, at last he byast forth into these bitter complaints.

Dost thou not knowe poore Vortymis that actions wrought against Nature reape despight, and thoughts aboue fortune disoaine: that what byrde gatheryng against the

Euphues his censure

sunne but the Eagle, wareth blinde, and that such as stay
to dignitie, if vnfit fall, that thoughts are to bee measured
by fortunes not by desires, how falls come not by sitting
lowe but by clyming high: shall therefore all feare to aspire
because some hap to fall, no Vortymis thou art fauored: yea
I fancied of a princesse whose dignity may shielde thee from
misshap, ah fond man dost thou counte every dimple in the
Cheeke a Decree in the heart, every laugh a warrant of
Loue. Venus lookt on more then she loued, or els she was
passing amorous: womens smiles are oft more of custome
then of courtlesse, and princes are probigall with their eyes
when they are nygards in thoughtes, for thinke not fond
man that Eagles wil catch at flies, Cedars shoope to byam-
bles, or mighty princes looke at such homelie prelaunts, no,
no, thinke hir disoaine is greater then thy desire, shee is a
princesse that respecteth hir honour, thou a beggers bratt
that forgettest thy calling, cease then not onely to say but to
thinke shee loues thee. Vortymis with these petytie per-
suasions somewhat appeasing the sparkling flames of loue
that had already warmed his brest, applyed him selfe to his
woonked exercises, in hunting, hawking, running at tilt,
and other pastimes wherein the king tooke chiefest delight:
suppressing his affections with the due consideration of hir
spairtesy and his means estate, and counting it frenzie not
fancie, to rouet that which the very Despayntes would deny
him to obtaine. But Mædyna was more impatient in hir
passions, for loue so fiercely assailed hir that neyther place,
company, time, nor musike coulde mitigate any part of hir
lawlesse martirdome, but did rather farre more increase hir
maladie. Shame the hand-maide to dishonest attempts,
would not let hir craue counsaile in this case, nor feare of
report suffer hir to reueale it to any secret frunde, but shee
made a secretary of hir selfe, & did participate hir thoughts
with hir owne troubled mynde. Lingring for the time, till
at last fortune willing in a sweete figge to present hir bitter
wormelwande, found such fit opportunity, that Vortymis and
shee met alone in the priue Garden, where (as lust by con-
tinuance

to Philautus.

firmance groweth into impudency) she reanealed vnto him the summe of hir desires : Vortymis, for that custome in offending, had not yet taken away the feeling of the faulte began to blush, and whether it were for conscience, or feare, began with great reasons to perswade Mœdyna from hir determinited folly. Shewing first what an offence adu-
trie was to the Gods, how such vnlawfull Actions did moze displease the Heauens then men, that nuptiall faith violated did seldom or neuer escape without reuenge. He laide be-
foze hir face that Polimestor was his soueraigne, & a king to whom he was bound by duetie and alleageaunce recount-
ing what sounde fauours hee had receiued at his handes, and what villanous ingratitude it should be to requite him with such disloyaltie : hee tolde hir that p̄inces are glori-
ous obiects to be gazed at with euery eye, that they deedes are euen table talke amonge beggars : that shame and infamie folloiweth at the heeles of vnbridled Lust, and reposit
glorieth in blaying the mishappe of p̄inces. These and
such like perswasions of Vortymis could not preuaile to
diswade hir from hir wicked resolution, but remaining ob-
stinate in hir determination, hir furie so fiered with rage at
this repulse, as it could not bee appeased with reason she be-
gan with bitter taunts to take vp the gentleman, and to lay
befoze him two baites, preferment and death, promising if
hee graunted hir desires to bee a meanes for his aduance-
ment to high dignities, and botwining if hee reiected hir loue
as refuse, she woulde with iniury worse then death, requite
his scornfull cotwardize.

Vortymis seeing that to perswade Mœdyna any moze,
was but to striue agaynst the streame (as feawe intreaties
serue to leade vnto byce) consented as secret opportunitye
should giue them leaue to bee hir faithfull seruant & frinde
at commaund : Mœdyna hearing this frindly conclusion of
Vortymis, promysed in requitall of his graunt, that ney-
ther time, nor aduerser fortune should diminish hir affection,
but in that despight of the destinies she should bee alwayes
faithfull, & therevpon for feare of further suspition, she went
into

Euphues his censure

into his chamber, leaving Vortymis in a doubtfull dyleman, which hee began thus to discusse with him selfe.

How true it is Vortymis that iniust offences may escape for a tyme without anger but neuer without reuenge, that what the gods deferre they take not away, that delay in punishment is no priuiledge of pardon, feare then Vortymis to commit that which thou oughtst to feare, if not past all feare: Adultery, yea, adultery bile to witch, for thou canst not grace the crime with a better couler, a faulte so opposite to the heavens, so contrary to nature, so odious to men, as the Gods reuenge without forgetfulness. But beasts by meere instinct of nature abhorre, and men as a fault most impious censure with y^e guerdon of death. Truth but 'tis a princeesse that periwades. A Quene that holdeth in the one hand death, and the other dignity: ah Vortymis what then, the higher honor is seated by vertue the deeper is his fall ouerthrowen by vice, the greater the persons be that offend, the more foule and loathsome is the fault. Woe thoughts as they are odious so they are inconstant, hot leue is soon cold, and sayth pightened with an adulterous bowe, as it is tryed without conscience, so 'tis broken without care. Conscience, yea, conscience Vortymis, which is such a woyme that fretteth like the Seres wooll: secretly and deeply, easely gotten, but hardly woyme out. What so is rubbed with the stone Galactites will neuer be hot. Flesh dipped in the Sea Eggun will neuer be sweete. The herbe Tragion being once bryt with an Aspis neuer groweth, & conscience once stayned with trecherous adultery is alwayes tryed to a guilty remorse.

But yet remember Vortymis that folly refuseth gold, and frenzie preferment: Wylsome seeketh after dignity, & counsaile after gaine: a pound of gold is woorth a Tunne of Lead: Great gyfts are little gods, there is nothing sweeter then promotion, nor lighter then report: care not then for conscience so thou be rich, if not chasty yet chary, Ope not at a straw, but prefer an ounce of dignity before a scruple of honesty. And with that hee staide as halfe out of loue

to Philautus.

long with his owne wicked resolution. For hauing murthered out these or such like woordes, seeing eyther hee must die with a cleare mynde, or lyue with a spotted conscience, hee was combred with diuerse cogitations, till at last Francis growling to be predominant ouer vertue, hee yeelded to the Alarumes of lust, and seeking after oportunitie, founde the beliers of both their myndes satisfied: Remaining thus drownded a while in this supposed pleasure, doubting as feare is the companion to a guilty conscience, that their wickednesse should be espied, they determynd as secretly and secretly as might be to flee out of Ithaca into Samos, that harbouring there vnknown, they might end their delights without disturbance, for they knew if ever (as time is a bad secretary) their adulterous practises should come to the eares of Polimestor, a worse mischance then death should be allotted for their ingratefull mischiefe, resolving therefore vpon departure least delay might breed danger, and the grasse be cutt from vnder theyr feete, they seuerally settled them selues to their secret indeuours, for Vortymis who was skilfull in the depth and dangers of the Hauens, Ports, and Creekes about Ithaca, provided a barke and layed it ready as soone as winde and weather woulde permit to make way, for hee had warped it downe into the mayne, and let hir ride at Anker: And Mædyna had gathered together a masse of Treasure, all hir rich and costly Jewells, yea, whatsoeuer was any thing pretious in the whole Pallace, which by a man of hers who only she made priuy to this practise, was conveyed into the ship: Fortune willing vnder the suppose of their felicitie to hide the very substance of their myserie, brought the wind about so faire for Samos that Vortymis giuing the Queene intelligence, passing out at a Postern gate they went downe to y^e Hoare, where the Paryners ready with a Cockboate to set them aboarde hopped sayles, and singling into the mayne, bad farewell to Ithaca. These two thus fauoured as they thought by Fortune had so happy a gale, that in short tyme they arrived at the desired harbour, where bountifullly rewardeing
the

Euphues his censure

the Maryners for their paynes: the Maister of the ship to couller his voyage made for an other Coast, and they remayning as straungers, placing them selues in a countrey Wyllage liued peaceably a long while vnknowne. But to returne to Poluicellor, who missing his wyfe, and woon, dyng what the cause should bee of hir long absence, for that supper was ready, & they stayed only for hir presence, made inquiry of the Ladyes where hir Maistie was become, & caused diligent search to be made, for y^e the time of the night was not to make any longer walke. Hir Ladies returned answere, they knew not of hir departure, & king halfe suspicious befoze, became now a little Jealous, and demanded where Vortymis was, no man could tell or make dyrect answere of his being, which set the king in a furie, so that posting him selfe, with his sword drawne through enery priuy place, at last not finding what hee sought for, he was constrained to vse patience perforce at so straight an erigit, and so quieted him selfe at that time, but willing by an open discovery of his thoughts to breede a manifest infamy to the Queene: the court being thus in an vpoze for this night, & next morning one of her maides of hono^r being stricktly examined, confessed that hir grace had made conueyance of all hir Treasure, Jewells, and apparell, and was secretly departed with Vortymis, but whether shee knewe not. Upon this the king sent dyuerse noble men to make search in euery place, and in euery part if it could bee knowen of hir passage, but returne was made in vayne, and hee onely rested resolued that shee was fledde away with Vortymis: Continuing thus peniue, the griefe of hir absence (for that loue in excessse yeeldeth to no censure of reason) so ouercharged the king with melancholy, that hee fell into a quartaine feuer, and was brought so low as his subiects hoped for no life, so that as men distract of their wits, they passed away the tyme in bitter complaintes and sorowes. But Tyme (the sweetest phisitian that allotteyth a medicine, for euery mishap so alienated the kinges mynde with a due consideration of hir incedious behamour, that finding it folly to lett that

to Philautus.

that at his heart which other set at their héele : Contrary causes producing contrary effects, leue wronged by iniury halfe turned into hate, hee began to take heart at grasse, & so chaunging his melancholy into myght, wearied daylie more strong in the constitution of his body, so that within y^e space of a moneth he aduentured to walke abroad, and to comfort him the more in his conceipt, he heard newes by a Passenger that came from Samos where the Queene and Vortymis were : how as man and wyfe they lyued in meane estate in Samos. The king smiling at the force of vnbrued lust that maketh no exception of Fortune, caused the passenger to stay in the Courte while hee shoulde consider with his counsaile what were best to doe : For his minde was dyuinely perplexed. The iniury proffred by hir adulterous departure, willed him to cast out no lure to such a baggagde as would turne taile to a full fist: but loue that amidst the coldest Cinders of hate had smothered by little sparkes of forepassed affection, perswaded him to thinke no fault so great but might be salued with honest repentance. Againe, he called to minde that the Governoz of Samos was his enemy, who if by any meanes hee shoulde become priuy to this fact would not onelie incourage his wife in hir wickednesse, but as a foe laugh at his mishap; howering thus in sordie cogitations, at last thus hee resolved with him selfe to send a friendlie letter to Mædyna that shee should returne with as much speede as might bee to Ithaca, but the better to manifest Polumeistors meaning, as neere as I can gesse, these were the contents.

Polumeistor to Mædyna
Health.

T^o begin Mædyna with a discourse of thy follies, or my sorowes were but in penning bolone my thoughtes to aggravate my greeces, and in committing such a chartell to
thy

Euphues his censure

thy view to rub a scarre halfe healed. Dmitting therefore such needlesse ppearables, let mee say that loue as it is variable, so it is mighty inforsing his effects without deniall: for as by constraint it wrought in thee a newe choyce, so it hath tied mee perforce so partially to thinke of thy fault, as injury offering no disparagment to affection I haue vppon thy repentance resolved quite to forgive & forget such folly: Venus hath hir charmes to inchaunt, fancy is a forceresse that bewatcheth the senses, every misse must not beorde a milke, and first offences they say, craue pardons of course: I consider Medyna, the purest glasse is most brittle, the finest Lawne taketh the someu wayne, the highest honour the rediest fall, and the quickest wit the moze easily wonne: others haue forerunne thee in the like fault & haue bene forgiven, returne thou with such resolved repentance, & I vow before the gods to graunt thee like pardon. Let Vortymis remaine there for his punishment in erile, but for that he was thy frinde, leaue him thy Jewells, that although he liue bamilshed, hee may liue rich. Doe this Medyna and doubt not, for I write no treachery, and if I should: better were thou die in Ithaca repentant, then lyue in Samos dishonnest: farewell and whatsoeuer thou dost I haue forgiven thee, but shall neuer forget thee.

Hee whom no injury shall Alienate
Polimestor of Ithaca.

This letter thus ended by the consent of his counsaile, he sent it by the forenamed messenger to Samos, causing him to be accompanied with two or thre of his nobles disguised, that his commande might be wrought with moze efficacy: they hauing receyued their charge, apparelled like Marchaunts, caryng ouer some small commodities with them, departed: and as fast as wynde and weather would permit, Came ouer to Samos, where being safely & speedely arriued, making offer of theyr chaffer to sale, the better to passe the country without suspicion: the messenger that

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that bright newes first to Polimestor, leaning the nobles,
went him selfe alone with the letter to the Village where
the Quene remayned. Conning thither contrary to his
expectation, hee founde that Time the mother of mutabili-
tie, had made a strange Metamorphosis since his last depar-
ture, so meeting with hir seruant, who through hir in-
constance grudged at hir actions, hee did vnderstand that
Mœdina misliking of hir olde choyce, through the tickling
desire of a new change, had so cunningly scaled Vortymis
at a Banquet, that closely giuing him some unpossoned po-
tion, the next day he was founde dead in his bed, the end of
such Aboulterous ingratitude, as preferring the loue of a
Strumpet befoze the lawes of the Gods, runne headlong by-
pon mishap and reuenge. His death being passed ouer with
a seauie sayned teares, as womens eyes shed both sorrowe
and dissimulation, hir mourning moneth was scarce ended
but shee was fallen in loue with a gentleman in the same
towne, (the supposed cause of Vortymis ouerthrow) who
ayming at hir beawty and riches, two great perswasions
to affection, intertayned hir with such fauours, that shee
onely thought hir content in his company. This notice
by hir seruant giuen to the messenger, somewhat amaled
him when hee entred into the consideration of the incon-
stant disposition of Concubins, yet going forwarde in his
purpose, hee found oportunitie to deliuer hir the letter, which
when she had redde, and thoroughly construed ouer the con-
tents: conscience the woyme that galleth with remorse,
pincht hir so at the heart with remembrance of hir forepas-
sed lyfe, and shame of hir present estate, that blushing at
hir owne thoughtes, shee burst forth into teares halfe re-
solved to accept of hir husbands proffer: But Lust that
kill kindeleth a restless heate of desire, had so drownd
hir in obdinate, feared that hir husbands promises were
but traynes to reuenge, shame to returne into Ithaca
from whence so shamelesse she had fled with such infamy:
all these considered, made hir oppose resolution to remorse
and to cast the letter presently into the fire, with straight

Euphues his censure

command to the messenger that hee should with as much speede and secrecie as might be haile him out of Samos, least if by his meanes his calling o; estate were discovered, in reuenge shee repaied his villany with death : Hee that by o;ther mens harmes, thought best to beware, fearing if hee made any stay, he might with Vortymis tast of reuenge, as fast as horse would carry him, posted to the noble men, who amongst their marchaundise were attending his comming : after hee had discoursed vnto them from pointe to pointe, the forehearsed premises of h; imprisonment of Vortymis, his new loue, his obstinate resolution, his threats to reuenge all of them : wondring at the wilfulnesse, and wickednes of such a lasciuious woman : thought their kinge happy that fortune by ill fortune, had at hazard giuen him such good fortune. Long had they not staid in the country to haue a faire wynde for their departure, but that Mædynæes Seruant seeking to finde out the messenger, was by meere chance come to the Po;te where the nobles were, who seeing a Lord of Ithaca, whom for all his disguised apparrell hee knew, calling him a kide, was desirous to speake with him. The noble man narrowly noting his face, called him to remembrance, and desirous to heare what newes, he carried him to his chamber, where the rest of his company gathered together, the poore man suppressed with anguish & remorse, burst forth into teares, and after long repentant stile for the sorrow of his fact, tolde them that the next night after shee receiued the letter from Polimestor, being all blubbered with teares, and as a woman in dispaire, she deliuered him a Scrowle which shee charged him vpon his lyfe to deliuer vnto Polimestor, after receipt whereof, before he could make preparation for his Journey, she had slaine hir selfe. The noble men seeing by the sequell of this tragicall stratageime, the guerdon of Adultery, and the Iustice of the gods, receiued the Scrowle, and woulde haue had the man passed with them into Ithaca, but hee made a vowe in penance of his former fault, to lyue a poore exiled life in Samos : they as soone as the wynde came about, hauinge all things

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things necessarie aborde, they made way home into theyr owne countrey: no sooner they were gotte into the coast of Ithaca, but posting with all speede to the court, they revealed to the king the successe they had in their journey, of Vortymus mishap, and his wyues death, deliuering him the Scrowle, which containeth these fewe lines.

The contents of the Scrowle.

MOEdyna, once the vnhappy wyfe of happie Polumestor, as gracelesse in hir deedes; as hee princely in his thoughts, wilheth him that she rest from hir felte a long and contented life. Wisedome taught by experience (the dearest price to buie witt) tolde mee my fault was so impious, as dispaire serued better to call on reuenge, then repentance to with a remorse: Infamie and shame the inseperable sequels of Adultrie, forbad mee to see the smoake of Ithaca, for that death is more sweete then discredit. A guiltie conscience being a hell of restlesse passions, witht mee as I sought mishap, so to ende miserie, preferring therefore thy fame which was impaired by my follie, and seeking quiet of minde by quicknesse of death, dispaire, and sorrow, closing mine eyes, let the messenger report how willinglie I died.

Medyna.

Polumestor hauing red the contents, perceyuing howe shame and remorse had made hir repentant, grieved that dispaire had made hir so wilfull, burst into teares and passed a weeke or two in secret sorowes: Which ended, & hee somewhat comforted, he kept a solemne howe of hir funeralls, which performed with magnificence, hee passed the rest of his yeeres in quiet.

VLisses hauing ended his tale with a plausible silence of both partes. Although Hector perceiued that this Tragical hystric was induced in hope of a restitution of
Helena

Euphues his censure

Helena, yet disguising the matter, hee onely gave praise to Ulysses for his good methode, yet superficially glancing, hee said, that it ill fitted a subject to be so treacherous, sith his Soueraygne had kindly tied him with so many for:paid:ed fauours: and that ingratitude challengeth by custome reuenge. Then (quoth Diomedes) let not Paris hope to escape without perill, who being so princelie intertayned by Menelaus, yet repayed him with such discourteous vnthankfulnes. What needes (quoth Troilus) the rubbing of this scarre, vnlesse the Grecians bee fearefull to end their attempt, and had rather make a conquest of vs with Philosophy, then the sword: for our partes, wee hold it the point of Shoulders to talke pleasantly at the Table, and fight valiantly in the fieelde. Agamemnon vnwilling any cholerick replies should procure a warre, knowing in carmes to intyre men vnarmed were a president of cowardise, desired them to grant him this fauour, as they were knightes, that amidst all their talke, neyther the plaintiffe Menelaus, nor the Defendant Paris should bee once named, sith the rehersall of their actions were but an alarm to further quarrell. This request thought honorable, and promise past on both partes, Achilles was warned that the Tables were couered for Supper, whereupon, desiring the Generall to place his guests, they sat downe to supper, where passing the tyme with many pleasant discourses, and satisfying their stomacks with sundry delicacies. The Grecians by their intertaynement perceyued their princely welcome.

¶ The second discourse after Supper.

Supper was no sower ended. But after a hearty pro:face chaunged betwixt them: Aged Nestor, whose words in Orace were holden for principles, began to bryke silence in this maner.

Most my Deares of Grece and Asia, resolved to proue inward

to Philautus.

inward vertue by outward valour, or els to buy fame with death: sith Hector and Achilles, the two hopefull Gentlemen of both armies, accompanied with sondry princes of great parentage, are here united in a desired presence, omitting womens prattle, and leaving the Ladies to their private chatte: let vs see if wee can make a perfect description of a Souldier so proportioned in euery parte, as hee may directing his course by our principles, be fortunate, and dye honorably. The doubt then to be discussed is what is necessary to the perfecting of a Souldier, which might I with his fauour request, I would commit to the charge of Hector: as to him who of his very enemies is counted an exact martialist. Hector, whose thoughts swelling with honor, did his cheekes with the fame of his praise, willing to auoyde with one blast, both selfe loue and curiosity, made Nestor this answer.

Although forrayne fauours, are domesticall treasures, and it better sitteth honor, to praise an enemy, then a friend: yet to offer incense to Pallas in the Temple of Mars, were to prophane his deity: and to make mee an instance, Achilles in presence, is to iniure his dignity: report is partially, and the tip of the tongue soundeth not alwayes the depth of the heart: but let fame fly how shee list: I deny not but I haue dared to beare armour, and to haue pressed amidst the thickest of myne enemies, therefore I thinke the most requisite vertue in a Souldier, to be fortitude or magnanimity. I thinke it necessary (quoth Achilles) as *Causa sine qua non*: for therefore is hee called Siles, for that hee doth, *Animam sortem gerere*: but yet the couller that giueth the sweetest glose to honor, in my opinion is Liberality: two necessary vertues (quoth Helenus) but yet a more principall point then these, which hath made many Monarches triumph without blood, is Wisdome ioynd with Science. Agamemnon desirous to heare these three discussed at large, thought to encourage them forward in this manner. With so equall a proposition (worthy Gentlemen) haue you made a distinct deuision of the incident properties of
Soul.

Euphues his censure

Souldiers, as what is necessary not onely in martiall discipline, but in humaine life, is sufficiently in these thre comprehended. For wysdome mired with learning and knowledge, is so pretious a vertue in the lyfe of man, as it becometh not onely a pynce to haue the possession thereof, for the pollicy of his ciuill gouernment, but also to the performing of his warlike inducours: For tithude the sayest blessing that springes from a noble mynde, is not onely requisite in peace to bewray maiesty, but in warres necessary to strengthen pollicy, and were a pynce indebted with both these, so as no defect might be objected, yet were hee a couetous man that aymed at the suppression of his Subjects by extorting their substance by grievous imposts, the want of Liberality, especially amongst Souldiers, would breake such a millike, that hee shoulde reape more discredit by his niggardies, then fame for his wysdome and fortune. Seeing then worthy Gretians and Troians, these thre points as pretexts are set downe to be deuyed: let vs first begin with the discourse of wysdome, which wee will referre to Helenus and Nestor, as to them which wee know are most famous for those qualtyes: in both our armies exceptionall wayes made of Vlieses, for that hee hath so well plaide his part amongst the Ladyes. Helenus blushing at the grant of this honorable charge, desired that sith Nestor was aged, and had by long arte amongst the Philosophers, and by experience in cyuill gouernment, attayned to the summary perfection of wysdome, that hee woulde ease him of such a burden as was both unfit for his knowledge, experience and yeares: Nestor, as willing amongst such an audience, to put the Troian to the plunge, sayd that Age was forgotten, and that his gray haire was declining steps from memory: that what experience had ingrauen, tyme had almost woyned out, and that were his memory neuer so fresh, yet it were a greefe for him, though feeblenesse to utter that with the tongue which hee did conceiue in his mynde: therefore, for the reuerence of his age hee woulde lay the charge vpon Helenus: who seeing that fortune had tyed him to his task

gathe-

to Philautus.

gathering his twittes together bouldly, as one that was the
b;other of Hector, began on this manner.

Helenus his discourse
of Wysedome.

The fall that Phaeton had, was because hee would *Al-
tum sapere*, Arctht his stringes to high, & being mo:
tall would intermeddle wth diuine attempts. The Sho-
maker had not this check from Apelles (*Ne sutor ultra Cre-
pidam*) because he found fault with the Latchet, but that he
medled with the legg. Euery one that gazeth at the stars
is not fit to discourse of Astrologie, neyther can fishermen
tell the Whisicall reasons of the motions of the Sea. Al-
though their liues are spent, and their lyuings got, from the
bosome of Neptune. And noble Gentlemen, it may bee
that report, who is oft a false Herald of humane Actions,
hath blabbed that shee hath seene some Philosophers workes
in my hands, & you hereof suppose that I haue their princi-
ples in my heade: but many handled Orpheus Harp that
knew not the secrets of Musicke, and dyuerse may gase
into Philosophers conclusions that cannot Analyze theyr
reasons. Yet howsoeuer it be, seeing I am entoynd I will
rather be counted too fo:ward then too slowward, & therefore
b;iesly, this is my bare censure.

The Philosopher whom Apollos Oracle long since
graced with the title of a wise man, being demaunded what
wysedome was, made answer: A diuine influence infused
into the myndes of men, which being metaphysicall, keepeth
them from committing that wherevnto they are forced by
sensuall appetyte. Epictetus calleth it the touchstone of
mo: tallity, meaning, that as reason is the difference that
distinguisheth a man from a brute beast, so wysdome is that
perfect inder, that sheweth how farre one man excelleth an
other in the pretious constitution of his mynde. Therefore
did our Poets rightly sayne Mynerua to spring from the

f

burue

Ephues his censure

chaire of Iupiter, and that hee durst do nothing without his consent. but his loues and amorous, meaning by this Enigmaticall allegory, that shee being the goddess of wysedome, was the Loadstone for Iupiter to direct his actions, and where hee digressed, there shee sealed his thoughts with a frowne.

The Phenicians were reported to haue their beginning from the gods, in that they were the first that found out Characters, whereby to expresse openly the hidden secrets of wysedome. The inhabitants of Egypt, as fame telleth vs, were honored of all men, sith they were the first that founded Schooles of Philosophy. And the Caldees were companions to kings: so highly hath wysedome bene esteemed in all ages. Wgt to leaue antiquities, and to come to our present tyme, what auayleth royall Parentage, and the possession of many Territories: what profiteth a Crowne and stately Diadem to the maistie of a king: if to these soynamed fauours of Fortune hee haue not adioyned wysedome and learning, the cyuill pollicie is not maintained in his prime: martiall discipline wanteth hir chiefest colleague: courage is counted rashnesse, not fortitude: liberality knoweth not the circumstances how to giue, if wysdome bend not their course by a right compassse: so that I remember a certaine Philosopher of yours, wishing ill fortune might befall on the inhabitants of Samos, hee prayed onely their king might bee vnlettered, and a foole, thinking no greater prejudice could happen to a common wealth, then to bee gouerned by an vnwyle pryncce. But omitting this generall discourse of wysedome, sith there is none so obstinate or opposite to hir honor: but will and must confesse that no humane action whatsoeuer can rightly bee counted perfect or vertuous: if not bounded within the limits of wysdome. To a more particuler profe, and to the intent of our purpose, that it is especially requisite in a Souldier.

A Grecian being demanded how it happened that his countrey flourished in such happy estate, made answer, for that our Captaynes and Generalls are Philosophers, and
our

to Philantus.

our Philosophers made our Captaynes in warre: proouing by this reason, that where the martiall man was instructed in philosophy, there prowesse was strengthened with pollicy, and valour redoubled by wisdom: the Senate of Sparta neuer choose any to goe forth with their army, but such as had spent many yeares in their academy, as well in naturall contemplation as in morall conuersation, and were as eloquent an Orator, as a hardy warrior, counting in courage ment giuen by wisdom, of as great force as a proudent manifested by prowesse. When Elthemius the Macedonian Monarche, successour to the offspring of mighty Nymroth had thought to make a conquest of the south-east parte of the World: by chaunce hee made warre with a Barbarous people, so fierce and strong as his forces coude not subdue: Delighted with the sweetenesse of the soyle, and seeing prowesse was in wayne, hee sent an Orator clad in riche and sumptuous attyre, who so tickled their eares with the pleasauntnesse of his speeche, that he reduced the Barbarians, not onely to submit as vanquished, but to become ciuill as ashamed of their former life: How necessary the knowledge of the lyberall Sciences is for a Souldier, let experience manifest: for what captayne shall bee able to make choice of his ground to fight with his enemy to intrench to unbattayle, to lequer, to pitch his Banilions at advantage, vnlesse skilfull in Geograpny, to know the Nature and plott of the Countrey so lately discovered. Now shall he order his men, or deuide them in compaignes: how shall hee bring them into square, rounde, triangle, corner or any other forme, vnlesse instructed in Arithmetike and Geometry. The necessity of Astronomy may bee prooued by a manifest instance: for Penthesilea the famous Queene of the Amazons, was resident in the city of Troy, making warre against Orythius hir bordering enemy: as the battayles were ready to ioyne, there chaunced in their fight to happen an Eclipse of the Sunne most fearefull and terrible, which greatly daunted both armies: but Penthesilea nothing amazed, as a good Philosopher discoursed to hir

Euphues his censüre

Ladies the naturall cause of the Eclypse, that it happened by the shadowing of the Earth; and the spoone, which so lightly accounted of, by their Generall they encouraged, set vpon Orythius, who ignorant of so strang a sight, and not knowing the cause of so prodigious an apparance, fled, and was vanquished: *Sapiens dominabitur astris*, a wise man may gouerne the starres, meaning hereby (as I coniecture) that if fate and fortune, should oppose them selues to wisdom, yet their attempt were in vayne: therefore wisely did the Poets decipher Pallas to haue a Helmet on hir head, and a Booke in hir hande, and byrwe hir Speares alwayes wreathed with Lawrell, signifying by this Embleme, that Mars and Mercurie were of one broode, that a valyaunt mynde, vnlesse guyded by wysedome, rometh into many inconsidered actions, which is so perillous in the state of a soldier, that one foolish thought that beareth in the foreheade, (Had I wist) maketh an overthrow of a whole Legion of men. Well finde written in our Annales of Troy, that Danaus the Graundfather of Pryamus making warre against the king of Hetruria when both the armies were incamped, and the battayles ready to Joyne his men, seeing so great a multitude were asfraide, although their prince foremost in the field, sought to incourage them by the example of his valour, his forwardnesse noz threats no whit preuailling, but they still ready to flee: Apias a lame and impotent Poet stepping vpp amongst them, through certayne eloquent verses, that hee uttered in euery ranche so animated the Souldiers, that ashamed at their cowardise, they furiously ran vppon the enemy, and like valiant men obtayned the victory, so much both learning and wisdom preuaile in martiall discipline.

I remember in deede (quoth Nestor) that I haue heard in the auintient Records of Greece, kept in the temple of Apollo at Delphos: that God being demaunded the reason why Iupiter should be Governoz about the rest, sith Mars was the best warriour: his answer was, that as Mars was valiant, so Iupiter was wise, concluding by this oracle, that

wisc-

to Philautus.

Wisdom is of more force to subdue, then valour. And by your leave sir (quoth Helenus) tis a question, what p[ro]vise the both auayle without wisdom: for suppose the captaine hath courage enough to braue the enemy in the face, yet if hee know not by a wise and deepe insight into his enemies thoughts, how with aduantage to p[re]uent such ambushes as may be layed to p[re]iudice his army, had hee as great courage as the stoutest champion in the worlde, yet might the defect of wisdom in the p[re]uention of such perills, ruinate both him selfe, his honour, and his Souldiers, in so much as your great Philosopher Hermes Trismegistus, was wont to say that wise men did therein resemble the Gods, in that they were wise, and that many things imperfect by nature, were made perfect by wisdom, to cōfirme their force, where of may it please the Christian Lordes to fauour mee with patience, I will rehearse a pleasant tragedy. The noble men delighted with the sweetnes of his discourse, by setting them selues to silence, gaue a p[ro]ofe how they ment to bee attentive, which Helenus noting, began his tale in this fourme.

Helenus his Tragedie.

Ex sapientia sumus prouidi.

There raygned not longe since in the Countrey of Lydia a woorthy Prince, called Ebricius, who being happy as one fauoured with the fruition of exterior pleasures, and fortunate, as by a plausible successe in all his affaires, enjoying an inward content: yet in this was crossed by the destinies, that hee wanted a sonne to weare the Diadem after his death: only one daughter he had (a recompense that Nature had giuen to salue the defect that fate and fortune had inserted) who being beautilfull, and therefore feared of hir father, sith oft beauly is the sayest marke that leadeth to mishappe, and of excellent witte, a benefit that sometime is tasted with losse, had for hir sondry good qualities

Ephues his censure

ties wherewith shee was graced, byuers Sontoys (princes
I meane) that were his bordering neighbours, sent thither
by fame, to see if her beauty and wit were answerable to
that which report had blazed to bee without comparison: a-
mongst the rest Rascianus king of Caspia, a man greatlie
feared for his valour and prowesse, not that hee him selfe
was so hardy, but that his Generalls and Captaines were
of such courage, as they neuer entred felds from whence
they returned not Victors: a League of Truce hauing long
continued betwixt them, and yet with a dissimuled re-
conciliation: sith the Caspians and the Lydians were like
the Wolfe and the Tigre, whose blood can neuer be mixed
in one bolle. It fortun'd that Rascianus vnder the pro-
tection of his league, and intent to visit Ebritius, had a sight
of Cimbriana, for so was the Lady called whose beauty
seemed so sweete an object in his eyes, and whose wit found
such a pleasing harmonie in his eares, that forgetting
him selfe, he suffered his thoughts to be subdued by affection,
that neuer before felt the soile of any conquest: for Ioue
seeing that fortune, eyther for feare or fauour, as the god-
desse is both partiall and deceiptfull, had downed him with
such varietie of secure contents, as hee was growen to bee
an epicure in conceipt: thought at last to shew that fancy
hath hir frownes as well as fortune, and can eyther blisse
with happinesse, or curse with disfaueur at hir owne plea-
sure: so fettered his mynde with the perfection of Cimbria-
na, that maugre his teeth, hee was fayne to sacrifice his dea-
rest god to Cupid, that hitherto had scorned to offer a little
incense to Mars: the passions byrning the prince to become
pensive, and the Idea of Cimbrianaes beauty imprinted
in his heart, byceeding a disquiet in his mynde so perplered
him, that for his last refuge hee was fayne to commence
sute to Ebritius, for the grant of his daughter in marriage:
Hee that like Ianus, bare two faces vnder one hooode: wea-
ring a Lawrell in his hande, as desirous of peace: and a
sword in his heart, as wishing reueng: as hee would not
deny for feare of a quarrell, so hee would not graunt to such
bated

to Philautus.

hated affinity, but hauing forewarned his daughter, and therefore feared him against the intreaties of the Caspian Monarche, he subtilly referred his grant to the will of Cimbriana: which being sought for of Rascianus, but found by a frivolous sute that he warred with the Giants against Iupiter, and with Danaes daughters filled the bottomelesse tubbe: forced by affection, (that is) impatient of deniall, and encouraged by the valour of his Captaines (a thought that brooketh not abuse) falling out in flat termes with Ebrius hee entred after some parle with him and his daughter into this peremptorie resolution, that if hee could not haue hir by a fauourable consent as a frinde, hee would both win hir and weare hir as an enemy by the sworde: and vpon this departed out of the confines of Lydia, and no sooner came to Caspia, but mustering his men, and arming him selfe with munition for the warres, hee marched forward to make challeng of Cimbriana for his wyfe. In the meane time Ebrius hauing lyeue long in peace, a word that beareth honney in the mouth, and yet oft ill happeth in the warre, for that as it affoordeth quiet, so it sincketh in security, had better Ciuilians, then Souldiers, and Senators that could gouerne more by pollicie, then attempt by prowesse, as men that so long had forgotten the noyse of the Trumpet, as they counted it rather a trouble to the care then an encouragement to the heart: so that hee feared when reporte tolde him that Rascianus was neare his Dominions, to make a challeng both for his Daughter and Dyadem: yet Haiesly, which in privately thought gardeth his minde from cowardize, made him resolute rather to die honozably by withstanding an enemy, then to lye tainted with a shamefull stayne of disgrace: resting vpon this resolute point, before Rascianus came within his territories, he fell sicke vpon such a mortal disease as feeling no hope of life, calling his Daughter Cimbriana, & his Senators before him with teares bewayled the suspected losse of their prince as his last farewell he gaue these precepts.

Cimbriana, thou seest my white haire are blossomes

for

Euphues his censure

for the graue, and thy fresh coullers fruite for time & fortune
 so that it behooueth mee to thinke how to die, & so thee to care
 how to liue. Sicknesse & olde age, the two Crooches where
 on life walketh on to death, haue arrested mee to pay Na-
 ture hir due, which being debt I am most willing to dis-
 charge: my Crowne I must leane appointed so by fate, and
 thou enioy my kingdome by succession, wherein I hope thy
 vertue and wysedome shalbe such, as though my subiectes
 want my person, yet they shall see in thee my perfection.
 That nothing therefore may faile to satisfy my minde, or in-
 crease thy dignities, heare what age and experiance hath
 taught me, that thy yonth is not yet able to conceiue. Know
 Daughter that oportunities neglected are signes of folly,
 whereas actions measured by time are seldome bitten with
 repentaunce, honour is fickle, a sweete seate, but a slippery
 passage, no sooner growen to a fairer blossome, but same in-
 forced by enuy seeks to blast it with the blacke and dismall
 Trumpet of report: A Crowne, Cimbriana, yea Cim-
 briana, a Crowne, a thing that all desire, sealewe obtaine: and
 inost account it once gotten, a weary and grievous burden,
 is so sugred and pleasing an object to the eye, as it maketh
 men by ambition to forget they are men, and to thinke them
 selues more then gods: thou shalt haue a Crowne, but bee
 not proude; maiesty is no priuiledge to contempt; thy glo-
 ry is great, but thy care is more; if thou meaneest to lye be-
 loued and die honored: selfe loue is not fit for princes, nor
 pryde an ornament to a Dyadem: but if thou must be tie-
 nled with selfe conceipt, let it bee, Cimbriana, at the reme-
 mbrance of thy vertues, not thy dignities; least if fortune
 frowne, and thou shouldst happe to fall, to bee enuid, not pi-
 tied: when my body is closed in the graue, thy head unpal-
 led with a Crowne, thinke thou art a woman and a maide,
 though a Queene and a princesse, therefore bee milde as be-
 coming thy Sexe, and chaste as fitting thine honoz: Let
 the Senators be thy fathers, and the lawes the directors of
 thy thoughts, least peruerting lawe by will, thy subiects
 count thy gouernment foolish, and effraynate tyrannie:

take

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take heere Cimbriana of Love: thy yeeres being fruite for
fancie: kinges seates are high markes, whereat Cupid can
ayme, bee hee neuer so blind: the sects of princes haue Care
and Bacchus for their footestooles, then cannot it bee but
Venus must play the wanton in their Wallaces, but if af-
fection, as women must loue, say that they are women, hap
to treade vpon thy heele, then swete Cimbriana choose
flowers, not weeds: thou arte a princeesse, looke no lower
then Gaiesier: thou hast a Crowne, then gaze not after ri-
ches but vertues: tye not thy selfe to a meane person, for
Venus is painted in silkes not in ragges, and Cupid tread-
eth on disdain when hee reacheth at dignity: but above all
(Cimbriana) take heere of Rascianus a reconciled enemy,
him account as thy supposed frinde and thy fathers foe:
what hee cannot perswade with wooordes, hee seeketh to
constrayne with weapons, but rather die then consent,
so shall my departing breath breathe out nothing vpon
thee but blisse: and with that before hee coulde end the
sentence, hee gaue a gaspe and yelded vnto the golfe: Cim-
briana seeing her fathers liuelic bodie almost betwene his
armes: melting into teares, burst forth into such lamenta-
ble complaints, that his Ladies carrying him away in a
pace, & the sorrowfull Senators and Deeres of Lydia a-
mazed at the sodaine death of their prince departed: no-
thing sounded in the pallas but sighes and teares, no house
in the Citty not filled with mourninges, in such sorte, that a
longe while the people ranne as men bereft of their wits by
and downe the streets, forgetfull of their priuate and ne-
cessary businesse: but time that limiteth an end to the grea-
test sorowes, caused Cimbriana after consideration holue
Nature claymed but his, to take order for the pretious bal-
ming of his fathers corpes, & for the magnificence of his fu-
neralls, which shee performed in such sumptuous sorte, as
might bewray his dutifull affection, and his fathers prince-
ly Progenie: Fortune seeing the Lady not greatly checked
with this mate, thought to spoote himselfe in the tragicall
misshap of this younge princeesse. For the funerall ended

C.

and

Euphues his censure

and thee by will of the Senators going to his Coronation, the solemnities thereof was scarcely finished, before word was brought him that Rascianus with a multitude of his Caspians, had placed a monstrous and strong Legation about the Cittie. Cimbriana willing to spite Fortune with patience, made no answer, as one not caring what the enemy could do by force, and as resolved by his fathers command rather to die then consent, committing therefore the garde of the cittie to the charge of the Senators she remained quiet and secure in his chamber. But the Senators whole heads though not armed with helmets, yet stoied with politike foresight of their enemies inducours, caused the gates to be shut up, the Percullyzes to be let downe, the walls to be countermined with rampiers of forces, and every quarter of the cittie to be garded with severall companies, both of Captaynes and Souldiers fit for such a charge. Rascianus seeing how the Citizens prepared themselves to defence, scornung to beare the blame of such a paltry toyl, yet willing to win the Lady, rather by intreaty, then by force, sent a Herald of Armes, who friendly let into the gates and admitted to Cimbrians presence, hee delivered his message from Rascianus in this manner.

The mightie prince of Caspia sendeth greeting to Cimbriana the famous Queene of the Lydians, letting him to understand that hee is Copartner with him of sorowes, as hee would be of affections, growing at his fathers losse, especially growing so to his dislike, but sith Fate and necessity may not be avoided, hee wiltheth the princeesse to comfort him selfe in his griefes, and not to be amazed that hee cometh as an enemy denouncing wars, sith he holdeth both fire and water in his hands, both death and life, upon friendly conditions; namely if Cimbriana yeeld him selfe as his wyfe, his Crowne and kingdome into his hand, the Citizens in joy of the marriage shall fill their bellies with feastes, their eares with musike: and with solemnities, haue their heads decked with garlands of Latwrell: but if she deny, his love being chaunged into hate, Cimbriana shall live the Concubine
of

To Philautus.

of Rascianus in contempt, the Senatozs graue heads shall go vntimely to the grane, the children shall bee slaine, and the citizens haue no refuge but the swoorde, noz no pardon but death.

Befoze the Heralt coulde ende his charge, Cimbriana not bearing the presumptuous bzaue of such a tyrant, returned him this brieft answer: For that heralt Messengers carry priuiledges in their foreheads, to free them from any foraine preiudice, I heare with patience what thou hast in charge, but vnwilling to be further priue to his scornous th;cats, say thus from me to Rascianus : That Cimbriana having teares in hir eyes, and sighes from hir heart for hir fathers death, hath no place left to grieue at the daring termes of any tyrant, that she scorneth his proffer of friendship, as a prince vnwozthy hir maiesty, much lesse hir loue : that hir Senatozs and Cytizens thinke they are as politike as hee is valiant, and are as able to defend as hee to assault : therefore will the proude prince to doe his worst, for he cannot affright them with death that feare not death: and with that shee turned hir backe, leauing the Messenger amazed at an answer so full of maiesty. The Senatozs conducting him out of the Citty with a frindly farewell, suffered him to depart : who returning to the king tolde him the resolute reply of the pryncesse, which perplexed Rascianus with a double passion, for as hee was inuironed with the courage of such a peerlesse Quene as preferred maiesty and honoz before death, so hee was grieued that shee was so obstinate as to giue him the repulse of such a swete and desired benefit, reueng crying to take leaue of affection, so hardened his heart, that swearing neuer to intreate againe, hee presently commaunded his Generall (called Mandauior) a man of inuincible courage and valour, to giue a fierce and furious assault to the Cytie, sted the cowards had so fearefully harboured them selues within the walles : For whom nothing better pleased then the command of martiall attempts, presently vpon this charge, gathering his men at armes together, fitted with their scaling Ladders and other munition,

Euphues his censure

Mandauior for most, as one full of courage, began so valiantly to giue an assault, as had not the citizens made as violent an intermedley, by throwing downe hot Pyth, Timber, and stones from of the walles, the Citty had bene scaled and sacked: but such a hot resistance was made that the Caspians fled from the walles: but Mandauior with the example of his fortitude, and the threats of reueng vpon the cotwards, hee so encouraged them, that a fresh they assaulted, but with such great slaughter, that despite of him selfe the Generall was faine to sounde retraite, and with some losse retire to the campe. This repulse nothing amazing them, they assayed sundry times to indamage the towne, but all in vayne, which so grieved Mandauior, that impatient of fortunes frowne, hee so desperately at the next assault offered to climbe the wall that hee was slayne, and his men beaten back with great effusion of blood: Mandauior deade, Ralcianus appointed in his roome one Prelides, a man far more liberall then the other was valiant, who promising to performe that by prodigall expences, that Mandauior missed of by his valiant induours, tolde his Lord that there was no Citty so strong, whereinto an asse laden with golde coulde not enter: that great gyftes were little gods, that pelfe hath such force to perswade, as *Auri Sacra fames: quid non mortalia pectora cogit?* men haue their thoughts and their passions: and so great a conflict is there betwene a lyberall Wurse and a conetous, that might it please his maiestie to graunt him the distributing of his Treasures, hee pawned his life for the speedy reconery of the citty: the king desirous to hazard him selfe for the hope of reuenge, gaue him free vse of all his cogne, which once in possession of Prelides, he began first to pay al his Souldiers wagges, the greatest encouragement that may be giuen to a free mynde, and to bestow bountifullly of euery meane man beyonde his desert, with promise, that if they sackt the Citty the spoyle should be equally deuided amongst them, the king only craving for his share the princeesse Cimbriana, with Crowne and kingdome: this perswasion alleaged, and his Souldiers hearts

to Philautus.

hearts set on fire with hope of gaine, the next morning by break of the day, he made an assault with such force, as the citizens neuer felt before: but they poore men fighting not for golde, but for thei^r liues and family, so hardly abid the brunte, that Prelides was faine to retire with great dishonour: His purpose not fitted by this pretence, secretly he gotte to speake with one of the Senators, to whom he promised two Talents of golde that the Citty might bee deliuered: The Lydians being more politicke then hee was prodigall, after a faint deniall gaue consent, & confirmed it with an othe, that for such a summe hee would deliuer vp the Citty, the agreement ended, and appointed, Prelides carrying his gold, mette according to promise, the Senators, who receiuing him and his money with a great troupe of Souldiers, brought them within an ambush, and made such a bloody massacre of them all, as there was not one left to beare dismall report of such merciless butchery: yet the triumph made in the Citty, their heads set ouer the walles, and the Caspians Auntientes displayed on the Turrettes of the Citty, gaue Rascianus to vnderstand what ill fortune had fallen to his generall Prelides. This mishap still increasing the furie of the Caspian, called him so fast on to reuenge, that now intending to loose in one day both his men and him selfe, vnderstanding that the citizens were greatly weakened, & also weary of their warre & of the siege, hee resolved in person to giue the assault: but Cleophanes a noble man in the Campe, whose wisdom excelled either the fortitude, or liberallity of the other, noting with a deepe insight the sondry accidents, & seeing that the Senators were more wise then valiant, and defended the Citty better by wisdom then they coulde doe with pollicie, hee thought to giue them a soppe of the same sauce, and to thrust out one wyle with another, therefore hee desired of his Soueraigne that hee would suffer him to ouerthrow that with his head, that his whole hoste could not once shake with their hands, the king knowing him to bee of great experience, not onely graunted his request, but added a promise of higher dignity

Euphues his censure

if hee fulfilled his desire : whereupon hee willed the king to craue a Truce for ten dayes, which being graunted, during the time of the league it was lawfull for any Caspian to go into the Citty, and for any Citizen to visite the Campe: this interchaunge of friendship confirmed, Rascianus by the counsaile of Cleophanes sent foure and twenty of his chiefe nobles, and chieftaines into the Citty, as pledges, that the Senatozs might come safely into the Campe without prejudice, so to parle of the peace with the king : this request thought necessary by Cimbriana and hir Counsaile, the Senatozs came, in whose residence at the Campe, Cleophanes going into the Citty and into the market place, gathering a multitude of the rude and common sort together, hee subtilly began to insinuate into their minds, with this pleasing Oration.

Cleophanes Oration to the Citizens.

Worthy Citizens and inhabitants of Lydia whose so:epassed peace, darkned with a mortall and resolute warre, and whose long happinesse quaketh at the thought of incident myseries, I cannot, though an enemy, yet passe the streetes without plaintes, nor though swozne to your fatall rugne, yet so:esce your fall without teares : hath this citty beene famous for hir walles, hir Turrets, & stately edifices, bewrayed a pompe to the eye by hir sumptuous buildinges, and shall it bee laide waste as a desolate place, so that straungers shall aske: where scode the glorious Citty of Lydia : Shall so many men as are here present, whose yeares are younge enough, many dayes hence to passe with quiet into the graue, perishe at the City walles with the swozne : Shall these swete women, whose angels faces pleade for pity, bee ledde as sorrowfull wydowes into captivity: shall the little babes and tender infantcs be taken from

to Philautus.

from the State, and lie stragled in the streetes: shall the virgins, whose chastitie is so pretious, be a pray to the souldier, and be deflowred: before the face of their parents: May for getfull Cittizens of Lydia, shall fier and woozbe without mercy finish what I forwarne: and you so senselesse as to beleue the dotting Senators that feed you with hope of our remooue? Hath not the mighty Caspian compassed the Cittie with such an hoste, and your liberty is no further then the limits of your walles: yea, and hath he not woone to continue the siege till hee be king, and inuested with the Crowne? consider what hee craues, nothing but to haue the Quene to his wife, and you to continue his true and lawfull Subiectes, hee seekes not your liues, your goods, your ouerthrow, but to live as soueraigne and protectour of so faire a cittie, and so honest Cittizens: what madness then (this request so reasonable) hath incensed your Senators to resist him, whom fortune hath in farre moze dangerous attempts sent alway with conquest. Beloue mee Cittizens. it is the feare of their wealth, not the care of your welfare; the dread of their owne mishap, not the desire of your goods that drives them to make slaughter of the Cittizens without reason: seeing then you are forwarned, be feared, provide for your owne safety, suffer the king to come in, and I my selfe will remaine here among you as a pledge of your safety.

At these wordes, the unbridled multitude desirous of novelty: as men in a fury ran to the pallace, thinking by force to haue caried the Quene to the Tent of Rascianus: But the hauing notice of their intent, secretly fled out of the pallace, and conueied hir into one of the Senators houses adioyning: the Cittizens not finding hir maiesty, fell to spoile of the treasures, which done, setting open the gates, they getting Branches of Lawrell in their hands, went to the Pavilion of Rascianus, where seeing the Senators talking for the estate of their comon wealth, after certaine complaints vttered against them, they deliuered vp the keyes of the Cittie into the kings hand: He taking opportunity at the

re. bounde

Euphues his censure

rebounde, casting a frowning looke vpon the Senators, and with a submisſe courtieſie and a kindly oration of welcome, intertaining the Citizens, hee preſently departed, and with all his horſe was receiued into the Citty: no ſoner had Raſcianus poſſeſt him ſelfe of the towne, and his pledges come into his preſence, but by the perſwaſion of Cleophanes hee put all the Senators and chiefe of the Citty to the edge of the ſword, giuing the reſt of the Citty as a praie to his ſouldiers: then they which were by the pleaſinge Harmonie of his ſoreheard ſpeech deluded, ſeruing themſelues brought into extreme miſerie, ſounded that the poliitike wiſedome of Cleophanes had moze ruinated their eſtate then all the former forces of Mandauior or Prelides: Well, repentance coming too late, the Senators ſlaime, the Citty ſackt and all brought to ruine: yet had not the king his purpoſe, for Cimbriana was miſſing, & could by no meanes bee found, ſo that the Caſpian raging in the heate of his affection, hauing made a pyrie ſearch and all in vayne: was dyuen againe for his laſt refuge to the pollicie of Cleophanes, who counſayled his maieſty to aſſemble all the women, of what age or Degree ſo euer into the pallace, and afterward to ſelect out all the aged Patrons or others whatſoeuer, aboue the age of twenty, and vnder the yeeres of XX. which done, that the reſt might be appointed to dance. The king following the counſaile of Cleophanes, aſſembled them all, and ſoyted them: now amongſt the maides was left Cimbriana in diſguiſed apparell, who falling to the lot of one of the meane ſouldiers, aſſone as the muſick ſounded, and they began to treade the meaſures, coulde not ſo well diſſemble, but there appeared in hir geſtures ſuch a maieſtie, as euery eye might eaſely iudge hir to bee ſome extraordinary perſon: herevpon Raſcianus licenſing all to depart, ſealed him ſelfe vpon Cimbriana, who ſeing ſo:une would not let hir eſcape hir, determined ill fortune, without feare confeſſed ſhee was daughter to Ebritius, and right poſſeſſor of that Crowne which hee had wrongfully vſurpe. The king ſeking by laying downe the ſumme of hir miſeries, to make

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make him more submisſe, ſo preſailed, that two or three daies paſſed in ſozowes, hee ſounde him as tractable as hee coulde deſire, and vpon his friendly and louing conſent, reſolued to ſolempniſe the marriage, and ſo to become peaceable poſſeſſor of him and his kingdome : reſting vpon this reſolution, while all things were preparing for ſuch a ſumptuous feaſt, Cimbriana accompanied with his Ladies, finding that none but they and his ſelfe were preſent, falling into ſighes, and from ſighes to teares, burſt at laſt into theſe termes.

Honozable Ladies of Lybia, renowned through the world for your beauties & vertues, whoſe youth hath bene croſſed by fortune, and whoſe age is aſſigned to miſery, depriued of your huſbands, your parents, your children, your wealth, your liberty : yea, and in hazard of daily diſhonoz by the Caſpians, the greateſt loſſe of all. Altheterto doe wee looke but to ſhame and miſhap : to what ende doe wee lyue but to diſgrace and infamy ? hath our friends made defence of our ſafety with their liues, and ſhall we enter league with their enemies after death ? ſhall the hande that ſlaughtered your parents be thruſt freely into your ſwoy boſomes ? ſhall hee intertaine you with amours, through whom our city periſh in armours ? No Ladies, let the ſight of their carcaſes yet vnburied hale vs on to reuenge : let vs prefer death befoze diſhonoz, let vs choſe rather to accompanie our friends in their fortunes, then ſpozte in our enemies fauours : better is a moment of grieſe then a world of miſerie : I ſeek not to perſwade wherein I will not my ſelf be ſozmoſt : let the Tragedy be reſolued on, and I will be firſt actor to bathe my handes in blood : to bring which to paſſe, at the marriage, miſt our mirth, and in the thickeſt of our cuppes let euery Lady chooſe a Lord, into whoſe cup let him put a dramme of this deadly poyſon, and ſo drincking the halfe, purchaſe an honozable death with reuenge. The Ladies freely conſenting to this motion, Cimbriana gaue ſerret notice to ſuch Citizens as were left, that when ſhe ſhould be in an vpoare for the death of Ralcianus, ready

Euphues his censure

in armour, they would set vpon the sorrowfull souldiers, & put all to the edge of the sword. This determination agreed vpon, and the confusion parted amongst them, the Ladies seeming maruelous pleasaunt, ceased not daily to banquet with the Caspian Lords till the marriage morning was come, whereon Rascianus going to the Temple, accompanied with his Lords, & Cimbriana attended vpon with hir Ladies, they were solemnly married by the Flamine: the rites perfourmed and ended, and they returned to the pallace: the Caspians feasting for ioy of this great tryumphe, passed away dinner with great solemnity: Rascianus and the rest, sweetly swilled in their cuppes; Bacchus liquour adding a heate to Venus charmes, they fell after their maner to dallying with the Ladies, who taking opportunity by the sozthead, called for wyne. whereinto they put the poison, which drinking of to the Lords; after the pledge passed, & Cimbriana saw hir purpose had taken effect; with a sterne countenance looking vpon Rascianus, she told him that now shee had quitted hir cities spoyle with reueng, for know tyant (quoth shee) that thou and all thy Lordes are impossoned by the hands of women, who rather chouse to die in dispaire, then liue unreuenged in the handes of an enemy: scarce had she uttered this, but some of the Ladies, whose completions were tender fell downe dead: Rascianus and his nobles amased, and feeling the force of the poison to worke, called to the Physicians, but all in vayne, for within one houre there was not one of them aliue: the Caspian Souldiers seeing their King and their Captaines dead, stode as men metamorphosed from their former sence: The Citizens of the contrary part, hearing of the desperat attempt of their princeesse, as men furious and incensed with the heate of reueng, getting on their armour, gathered in troupes, and setting vpon the naked and amased Caspians, made such a bloody massacre of the poore wretches, that they left not one aliue, whatsoeuer hee was that came as mercenary to Rascianus. This stratageme perfourmed, the dead

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To Philautus.

carkases cast out of the City, Cimbriana and hir Ladies richly intombd the Citizens, and longe after maintained their cyuill estate with a peaceable and quiet democracy.

Helenus hauing ended his tragedie, the grecian Lords with a plausible assent praysing his discourse, confessed that wisdome was of great force, able to perfourme as much in humaine affaires as any other vertue whatsoeuer. And yet (quoth Hector) wee see that the ende of Cleophanes pollicie had a dismall counterpoise of reueng: that his wisdome could not preuent the feeble force of one woman: that fortune grudging at such treachery repaid all his craft with confusion. Let mee (quoth Troilus) haue such a conquest as men shall attribute to courage, not to deceit, and that may end, dispyght of the enemy him selfe, in honoꝝ, not in curses, that fortune may glorie in foꝝ hir fauours, not fame haue cause to obscure with hir darkeſt collours: I deny not but wisdome is necessary in a Captaine, and therefore naturall, as giuen to euery man of necessity: but valour, as it is expedient, so it is singularly bestowed vpon few, as a thing so pretious that the gods doe grudge to impart it in common.

You measure (quoth Nestor) this wisdome which your Brother Helenus discoursed with too bare a proportion, as counting what witte oꝝ rather reasonable gouernment wee haue by the ordinary oꝝ naturall direction of our actions to bee wisdome, but his description proueth the contrary, foꝝ he setteth downe that to bee wisdome which is a habit inserted by Nature, but augmented by Arte and Science, such as is able to discerne betweene vertue & vice: so that none can attaine to bee called Fortis, vntill he first bee Sapiens, foꝝ without wisdome hee shall fall eyther to excess or defect: eyther to bee too fearefull, oꝝ too rash: and so passing that meane foꝝ want of wisdome commit something woꝝthy of blame. As thus they were ready to make

Euphues his censüre

further replic: Andromache and the other Troian Ladies seeing the sunne declining to the west, desirous to take their leaues hastened Hector from the companie, who with the rest breaking of from talke, after great thanks to his host Achilles, to Agamemnon, Vlisles, and the other Lozds, for their sumptuous intertainment, with a request from Polixena and hir sister Cassandra, that the next morrowe they would accompany Iphigenia, Briseis, and Cressida to the City, who had past their promise to come; they offered to depart. Agamemnon onely making excuse for him selfe, but granting his consent to his daughter: the other noble men promised to accompany the Ladies, and for confirmation thereof, after an interchange of courtesies, mounting vppon their coursers, they roade with the Ladies to the very walls of Troy; where after a friendly farewell, they returned to their pavilions. Priamus glad to see his children so merry at home, began to question with them of their intertainment, which Hector from pointe to pointe rehearsed vnto him, as before, with this addition, that the Grecians ment to dyne with him the next day: wherevpon Priamus made most princely preparation.

¶ The third discourse.

The gladsome rayes of Phœbus had no sooner shaken of, by the consent of blushing Aurora, the dusky and darksome mantle that denied Tellus and Flora the benefits of Tyran, but the Grecian Ladies, and especially Cressida, who all that night had smothered in hir thoughts the perfection of Troilus, were vp and at the pavillion of Achilles, to waken him from his drowsie nest: whose dreames were but sweete slumbers conceipt by imagination of the beauty of his sayer Polixena: The worthy Captayne glad he had such pretty Cocks to crow him from his dreames, bled him

to Philautus.

him out of his bed, and with as much speed as might bee, sending for Vlisses, Diomedes, Patroclus, Nestor, and the rest, after a small deliue, for feare of the ayer, they mounted with the Ladies, and trotted on a solemne pace towards Troy.

Hector hauing by his espials vnderstanding of their coming, accompanied with a worthy troupe of Troians, went to meete them, hauing before him upon white Arabian Coursers three hundred gentlemen, clad in purple Wisse, their Hats plumed with crimson feathers, that reached to the Arcons of their Saddles, their Coparisons interpointed with broken Launces spotted with blode, about the borders was written this sentence:

Hac fortis sunt insignia.

Next to these, Hector, whose countenance threatened warres, and in whose face appeared a map of martiall exploits; framing his collours to his thoughts, was seated on a black Barbarian Cennet, whose furniture was black Heluet, set with Adamants, interseamed with studs, wherein were Saluanders bathing in content: there was imbrodered in letters figured with Pearle, this,

Sic pro Marte.

Hector thus in his Furniture mette Achilles, and the Ladies, whom after friendly salutations, and a second repaying of thanks for their good cheere, they conducted to the City: where they no sooner entred the gate but Hecuba, the stately Troian Queene, attended on by Penthesilea the princesse of the Amazons, her daughters and other Ladies of great dignity, met them with most royall intertayment: whom after generally they had saluted, with a particular welcome, they accompanied to the temple of Pallas, where aged Priamus, with six and thirty other kinges his allied friends, amazed the Grecians with the sight of their maiesty: in so much, that Achilles as a man in a fraunce, confessed in his thoughts, that this city was Microcosmos, a little Worlde, in respect of the Citties of Greece.

Euphues his censure

Pryamus noting howe they stood in a muse, saluted them in this maner.

Woe, the Grecians, whom reueng and thirst of honoꝝ hath baled out of your native kingdomes, to sacrifice your bloode at the walls of Troy: sit in martiall myndes crumity ought to hange at the Swozds point, and thoughtes in maiesty ought to bee measured by promise; A league of friendship being passe for a p̄sired tyme. I account our citty a free mart for the Grecians, and your Tents a Sanctuary for the peaceable Troians: which my daughters confirmed by prooffe, in hazarding, vpon the ethe of an enemy, and you now ratifie, by committing your selues in to a walled citty, peopled with your professed foes. But honoꝝ and maiesty brooking no treacherous suspicion, putteth in assurance of safety: omitting therefore all frivolous protestation, the Ladies first, as respecting that once I was young, and the Lordes, as now I am olde: and both as I am Priamus are heartely and vnfeignedly welcome, to the poore besiedged citty of Troy: where if you finde no sights but Armour, no musicke but the Drumme, no: no delicates but souldiers fare, impute it to your owne wilfulness, and our necessities, which are forced to beare reueng with fortune: hoping therefore you will measure your intertainment by the time, Followe mee to the Pallace of Ilum.

The Grecians thanking Priamus for his princely courtesie, paced on to the Pallace, where alighting, and entering, they found all things ready furnished for dynner, so that set downe every man in his degree, they fell to such cheere as so sodaine a warning would affoord, which was so sumptuous and (to say troth) serued in with such prodigall magnificence, as the Grecians thought Bacchus and Ceres ment there to discover their superfluity: Feeding thus moze with the eye then glutting the stomacke, yet taking their repast with good appetite, they past ouer dynner with many pleasant discourses; which for breuity sake I omitte.

¶ Well

to Philautus.

Well, the Tables uncoverd, Hecuba and the Ladies went to walke, and to see the pleasures of the Pallace : but the Loides sat still silent, untill Priamus began to put them from their mases with these woordes.

I remember (mighty princes of Greece and Asia) that my sonne Helenus commended the Cretian banquets, to bee moze delicate then any other that befoze hee had seene: his reason was thus; that their fare was not so sumptuous, as their philosophicall discourses were delightfull: so that to spend tyme well, they amidst their cuppes ceased not to learne precepts of morall vertue; so, quaying the heate of Bacchus bynepresse, with the sweete conserues fetcht from Myneruaes Library: which as I greatly commend, he discoursed vnto mee your late disputation about the perfection of a souldier, consisting by your distinct diuision, in thre parties, wysedome, fortitude, and liberalitie: all thre necessary, but the question which of them is most pretious: the first being discussed had enough, as I coniecture by the man; it resteth, if with your good fauours I might craue it, that now to adapt a fit digestion, wee might heare the second question decided.

Aged Nestor seeing they sat all silent, rising vpp, and uncovering his hoary heade, that shyned like the Syluer gleaming Iuoy, made him this answer: Spighty Priamus, honozable for thy thoughts, and famous for thy Ius; feared of Fortune, because in resolute waies about Fortune; the Cretians knowing their discent from the gods, therefore couet in actions to resemble the gods, which they I imagin to doe, by studying philosophy to be come vertuous: so that they measure their time by pleasures and their pleasures by profit, counting nothing delightfull, which is not both profitable and honest: which enforced vs to intertaine thy sonnes with our philosophicall discourses, to tris if their vertues were onely ingrauen by nature, or perfected by learning. Now wee found them, giue vs leane to repute in Greece, not in Troy: but so wee esteeme of them,

Euphues his censure

as were before thy highnesse to foward our former disposition; which belongeth vnto thy sonne Hector: namely to discourse of fortitude. Priamus promised to farther so good a motion; and therefore commaunded Hector, sith hee tooke the defence of such a vertue, to maintaine his charge: who duetifully obeying his fathers commaunde, seeing the Princes began to be attentiu, began his discourse in this manner.

¶ Hectors discourse of Fortitude.

Although it might amaze Esculapius to alledge any of his Appozimes in the presence of Apollo, or Silenus to treat of the nature of Grapes in the hearing of Bacchus; yet it is no offence in Pallas temple to treat of wisdom, nor at Venus altars to parle of loues; sith the goddesses doe patronage such affections. So, although the presence of such mighty pynces, whose chieualry is famous from the East to the West, and whose valour by experience is able to deliuer principles of magnanimitie, might affray mee from this iniopned discourse of fortitude; yet, for that my fathers commaunde is a lawe of constraint, which nature willes mee to obey, and the request of the Grecians such a clayme, as duety forceth mee to graunt; I will rather hazarde my credit on the honorable thoughts of these mighty Potentates, then seeme eyther scrupulous, or froward in gaine saying such a charge, hoping they will with Prometheus, censure well of the workmanship of Lisias, & rather cast an eye at the nature of the stone by secret instinct, then at the beauty polished by arte; in which hope resting, thus to the purpose.

The Philosophers, whose liues spent in metaphysicall contemplation, hauing set downe in their precepts, the perfect

to Philautus.

fect pourtraiture of vertue, figure hir bare counterfait, placed by equall proportion, betwene two byces, noting thereby, that the meane kept betweene two extremes, is that laudable action, which by no other name can bee tearmed, but by the title of vertue; neither in excesse, soaring too high with Bolerophon, and so to hazard on the heate of y sunne, nor in defect falling too lowe with Icarus, by the moisture of the Sea wetting his feathers; but flying with Dedalus, in the meane, so with ease and quiet attayning to the desired ende; as for an instance, fortitude seated betweene two extremities, Timiditas, and Audacia; feare sayling in defect, and rashnesse faultie in excesse; the meane being that courage which ought to bee in a Souldier. For all desperate attempts that beare the shadowe of prowesse, and are of the common sorte honozed with the name of fortitude, are not comprehended within the precinct of this vertue; for hee only is counted a valiant man, that without any furious or rash resolution, feareth not to hazard him selfe in y greatest perills whatsoener, for the weale of his countrey. So that by this definition wee see, that hee limited within the bonds of measure, is not to venture or make proofs of his valour in euery light cause; yea, for euery trifling thing, but with such proportion, as in scoorning death; yet hee may honozably seeke not to bee counted desperate. For I remember that Iladus a worthy Lacedemonian seeing their Citty besieged, and that the Souldiers resolutely issued out to fight with the enemy, hee being their Captayne, stript him selfe naked, and taking a Dolar in his hand, with such a desperate furie gaue the attempt, and so amazed, and repulled them, that his Souldiers imitating his courage put all their soes to the edge of the sword: the battaile ended, the Senatozs gaue him a Crowne of Latzell for the victozy; but fined him in a some of money for his rashnesse, in that hee did so vnadvisedly put himselfe in daunger, being the Generall of their forces. So that wee see, there ought in this vertue of fortitude certaine circumstances to be necessary, as how it bee done, where it bee done, & why it bee done, and

Euphues his censure

When it bee done, leaſt in defect hee bee counted a Colward, and in exceſſe a desperate and vnauiſed gouernour. Your Grecian Annales tells vs of one Lamedos, that being a Captayne ouer the Athenians, in a ſkirmiſh fledde, which one of his owne ſouldiers ſeeing, cryed in reſpying to him: Lamedos, why diſhonoreſt thou thy Countrey by flight? Thou deceiueſt thy ſelfe man (quoth hee) I doe but looke to the proſit that is behind mee, which after hee confirmed by prooſe, ſo taking aduantage of the place, he diſcounted the enemy, ſhewing that hee feared not death, but ſought howe to the proſit of his countrey, beſt to make manifeſt his courage.

Theſeus yet liuing, who ſo his worthy and incomparable victories is canonized, as come from the Diſſpying of the gods, being in a battayle againſt the Athenians intrenched him ſelfe with a ſtronge counterminure, and would not in many daies bee drawen out to fight, which his enemy Lymetor ſeeing, comming to the trench cried out and ſaid; Theſeus, if thou beſt ſuch a hardie ſouldier as fame reports thee to bee, why commeſt thou not out, but like a coward lyeſt intrenched: nay (quoth Theſeus ſmiling;) Lymetor, if thou beſt of ſuch courage, why doeſt thou not force mee out of my trenches? By this delay, ſhewing that hee ſought to ſet fortitude in his prime, to adde opportunity to his valour, and ſo to ſauour his promiſſe with fortunate aduantage, that his attempt, as it ſhould bee reſolute, ſo it might bee ſo the proſit of his Countrey, which inſued according to his thoughts; ſo hee ſlew Lymetor, & all his people: Experience then tells vs, as fortitude is neceſſary, ſo it is to bee uſed with ſuch moderation, as by keeping the meane, it bee counted a vertue: Howe requiſite it is in a Captaine, conſideration of his place makes manifeſt; ſo being appointed Generall, and therefore Cupder and Gouernour of the reſt, hee is to meaſure all his actions; yea, his very thoughts with ſuch an honorable reſolution, as laying apart all feare of death whatſoeuer, his charge and duty is to hazard him ſelfe in any perills, though neuer ſo dangerous,

To Philautus.

gerous, thereby to incourage his Souldiers, by imitating his valour to attempt the like, to bee foremost in the march; and last in the retrayte: to preferre honoꝝ before death, and not to make estimation of the enemies, how many they be, but where they bee: otherwise in seeming to doubt of the multitude, his fearefull imagination greatly discourage his souldiers.

Sergius a worthy Captaine, hauing but one hand, was of such courage and valour, that being alwayes in the face of the enemy: he returned victoꝝ in two and fifty great battailes, Lysias the worthy Prince of the Lacedemonians being demaunded how hee was honozed with so many conquests, pulling out his sword, made answer, that with this hee made fortune subiect to his desires: attributing moze credit to his owne provelse, than to the instant deity of such a fickle goddess. A Grecian Captaine, whose name commeth not readily to memory, being in a foze battaile against that mighty Monarch Pisandros, seeing his countrymen ready to flee foꝝ feare of the multitude of the enemy, whose fleete almost couered the Sea, sought to perswade them, but in vaine; whereupon hee sent secretly one of his sonnes in a little skiffe to Pisandros, to tell him that his countrymen would escape by such a passage: which hee taking kindly, and presently stopping, added such a courage to the cowardes, that by this policie drawen to battayle, they put Pisandros with great losse to flight: where wee see how greatly the incomparable fortitude of the Captaine did preuaile in the getting of victorie.

In daede (quoth Troilus) I do remember that Apollo, being demaunded by the inhabitants of Phasiaca, what captaine they should choose foꝝ the subduing of the Phileians: his oracle answered. Such a one as dare foꝝ the weale of his countrey, leape into the Phyleian gulf: whereupon they returned, and made proclamation that their freedom could not be, vnlesse one willingly offered himselfe as a sacrifice to Neptune: the men of Phasiaca naturally fearefull, sought euerie man his owne safety, till at last a poore man,

Euphues his censure

whom want had made desperate, offered him selfe: him they chose for their Captaine, and going forth to meete the Grecians, hauing little skill in ordering his men, yet with such resolution, set vpon the enemies, that by his meanes they returned victors. Truth (quoth Hector) of such force is fortitude, that the very name of courage daunteth the enemy: for I haue heard my father Priamus often make mention of one Nasycles, who was so famous for his cheualry and prowesse, that his very name was a warrant of victory to his souldiers: in so much that after his death, in a great battaile his countriemen being almost discomfited, causing one to put on his armour, they fought a fresh, & cried Nasycles: which so affrighted the enemy, that they fled & were vanquished. To be short, what can a captaine, were he neuer so wise, attempt by policie, but he must performe by fortitude? What ambush so cunningly planted, but would be ouerthrowne, if garded with cowards: what encounter, though fortune swore the victory, and taken with most great aduantage, could be atchieued, if the Captaine for feare discourage his Souldiers from the assault: which the so:enamed Sergius noted very well, in that how small so euer his number was, yet hee would alwaies giue the onset, saying that souldiers which stood at receipt, & felt the furious attempt of the enemy, were halfe discomfited: neyther doth liberality preuaile to encourage the Souldiers to battaile, when they see their captaine stand more vpon his purse then his person, & had rather encounter with pelfe then with the sword. To confirme which forehearsed premises, pleaseth your honorable patience to giue mee leaue, I will rehearse a pleasant and tragicall historie: Priamus taking a delight in his sonnes discourse, nodding his heade, gaue sufficient prooofe they were content to bee patient/auditors: wherevpon Hector began his tale thus.

¶ Hectors

to Philautus.

¶ Hectors Tragedie.

Audaces Fortuna

adiuuat.

IN the kingdome of Egypt, as the Cronicles of the Caldes maketh mention, there ruled sometime as king and Soueraigne of the Countrey, one Solthenes, a pryncer whose Courtes florished wpth Lawrell wreathes, more then with Steele Armour; and in whose City of Memphis were more Academies for Philosophers, then Storehouses for warlike munition: as one that delighted wholie in a peaceable time, to applie him selfe and his Subjects to the studie of good letters, accounting no thing more pretious, then what was cunningly begun by Nature curiously to bee perfected by arte: Loued generally hee was of his bordering neighbors, in that finding content in his thoughts, hee sought not to enlarge that his Father had left him, by extorting an other mans due, but quietly liued a friend to forraigne Princes, and studied to keepe his owne Domynions from euil mutinies. Being thus happie, as one that knew not what mishap ment: Fortune intending to make him a particular instance, on whom without chaunge to poure hir momentayne pleasures, lent him three sonnes, the Eldest named Frontinus, was from his youth addicted to martiall discipline, taking no delight but in armour: in so much that before he was come to yage of sixteene yeares, hee excelled most of all Egyptian Lords in seates of armes: which seeing in a peaceable countrey hee coulde not practise, he secretly stole from his father, and trauailed into those partes where hee heard blode and reuenge were painted on their Ensignes; being of such courage and dexterity in the field, that the fame of his valour & prowesse was not only renowned in the court of Memphis, but bla-

Euphues his censure

ged through the whole world, like a second Mars: His other Brother, called Martignanus, contrary wise followed the steps of his father, seeking rather after the Precepts of philosophie, then his knowledge of martiall discipline; counted that head as glorious, that was Crowned with a Lawrell Garland, as that which was impaled with a Diadem; thinking as great Dignity to come from the penne, as the scepter; as high renowne to flowe from the well-spring of Wisedome, as from the possession of the greatest Honours in the world: In so much, that neither the Sages, Senneschall, Cynosophists, Caldees, or other Philosophers what soeuer did exceede him, eyther in morall principles, or in the Physicall reasons of naturall Philosophy: the youngest, whose name was Ortelius, being neyther so martiall as Frontymus, nor so bookish as Martignanus, yet had a speciall conceipt aboute them both in the bounty of his mynde, being so liberall, as he counted no action vertuous, which ended not in rewarde, nor no day well spent wherein hee had not bestowed some gifte, placing his Summe *Вонно*, in this, that with a restlesse desire of largesse hee wooon the hearts of all the commons of Egypt: Softenes blessed thus with thre such sonnes, as for their severall vertues were famous through the world, feeling that old age, the forerunner of death, had given him somons by his Herald sicknes, to pay his debt vnto nature, seeing neither Crownes nor kingdomes coulde priuiledge the necessity of fate, hee only so:ruled that at his death his eldest sonne was wanting, and vnknownen where, whom otherwise hee might in his life haue installed in his kingdome: yet vsing the benefit of time, calling his two sonnes Martignanus, and Ortelius befoze him, with the rest of his nobles, hee bitered vnto them these wordes, as his last farewell.

Age and time two things, Sonnes that men may foresee, but not prevent, haue with a satall necessity enioyned, that my soule leaue this mortall body and transitorie Cell, to goe to that place of rest appointed, according to well deserued actions, for those that passe out of this pilgrimage

to Philautus.

mage : feeling therefore my feeble age to wax weake , and my breth so short , as I looke every moment to goe to my last home, I thought at my death to giue some signe of my foze passed life , and so to make distribution of my Crowne and Kingdome, as no dissention after my death may breeds any ciuill mutinie. This therefore is my will, that Frontynus haue my Crowne and Kingdome, as his by right and inheritance, and by desert of martiall discipline ; but in his absence, till hearing of my Funeralls hee make repayze to Memphis, I commit it into the hands of you two, to be gouerned by your aduice, and at his sight, peaceably to be redelyuered into his possession . The Dukedome of Lysia Martignanus I giue vnto thee ; and sonne Ortellius, to thee I bequeath all my moueables, wealth, and treasures whatsoeuer. Hauing thus first placed you as ioyntpartners in a Kingdome, take heede my sonnes gase not too high: aspying thoughtes, as they are losty, so they are perilonis, and daunger euer hanges at the heele of ambition: a crowne is a sugred obiect , and there is no sweeter good then Soueraignty : but *Est virtus placidus abstinnisse bonis*, take heede, the finest Delicates are oft most infectious, and Crownes are as brittle, as they are glistering ; then liue in content, thinke it is your Brothers right, and your Fathers gyste. Sonne Ortellius, thou arte wise and learned, but beware thou soare not too high in selfe conceipt, and with Phaeton fall headlong into mishap. Endimion was counted but too rash, in falling in loue with Luna, *Qua supra nos nihil ad nos*, take heede my sonne, *Noli altum sapere*, clymbe not too high in imaginations, gaze not with the Astronomer so longe at the starres, that thou stumble at a stone : poare not so longe at thy booke, that thou forget domesticall affayres : passe not so farre in the motions of the heauens, that thou bee negligent what to do vpon earth : let not the olde prouerbe tread on thy heele, that the greatest clarkes are not the wisest men ; thou hast a Dukedome ; that possesse in quiet and gouerne with Justice, so shalt thou liue happie, and die honorable. Ortellius, to thee I haue giuen all my treasure,

so much

Euphues his censure

so much as exceedeth number : but take heede , for riches are thoznes that picke men forward to many mishaps : bee not too prodigall, for of courtesie I made not forewarne thee: excess in euery thing is a vice ; goods wasted are like blossomes mipped off with an untimely frost: pouertie is the sorest burden that can fall vpon honoꝝ; riches consumed, men cease to bee enuied, & begin to be pittied. But such exchange is miserable : gifts are little gods, which as they are honoꝝed in tyme, so the remembraunce thereof perissheth with tyme : giue not, and thou shalt not bee galled with ingratitude: yet some giue , and bee liberall, for it is the cognisance of manetie; but so, as respecting the mayne chance, thou mayest haue alwaies to giue : let a few precepts suffice, and print them well in your hearts, and therefore imitate them in your life, sith I meane to seale them with my death : after this, many daies did not passe befoze Solthenes died, whose Funeralls soꝛowfully and solemnly celebrated, and they by their fathers will and consent of the Lords appointed ioynt protectoꝝ of the kingdome. Ambition, y^e Serpent that slyly insinuateth into mens mindes, not suffering loue of Lordship to brooke any fellowship, entring league with Enuy and fortune, two enemies to Peace and prosperity, began to present them with the desire of a kingdome, and to think that fathers wills were buried with their bodies in their graues: that their commaunds were dated but while death, and that for a Crowne both father and law is to be neglected. Martignanus, wisest and eldest, thought that Pallas had power on earth as she had in heauen: that mens hearts were tied to their eares, that Eloquence could as much prevaille to perswade, as Mercuries Pipe to inchaunte : that the commons, whose mindes were to bee wooon by platible discourses, would sooner create him king then his brother : taking therefore Time by the foreheade, seeing his eldest Brother was absent, and vncertaine assurance of his life: he began to imagine how he might displace Ortellius, from y^e part of such a royall Legacie: his minde was not thus fraught with aspiring thoughtes, but Ortellius was
as

to Philautus

as so, ward in the same supposition: so, skillling by a little experience, what a sweet thing it is to commend: & taking a delight in the pleasant task of a crowne, he thought by creeping into the common hearers, to raise his brother quite out of their bores: and this his coniecture was somewhat probable. So he considered with himselfe, that *Quid non mortalia pectora cupit? auris sacra famas*, that liberality was the soundest rethorike, that gifts were hooks that men would willingly swallow, were they neuer so bare. Howe wisdome was a good thing, but men did esteeme more of gold than of books, and would sooner be wonne by the selling of wealth then the hearing of wordes: that conscience bare no touch where coyns brought in her plea: that the common people, whose mindes sought after ease and satiety, had rather live riche than wise: and would make more account of a coffer full of golde, than of tenne of the greatest libraries in the whole world: hoping upon these coniectures sparing no expence, At a day should come that would pay for all, he gave freely of that which his father lent him, keeping great hospitality (a great perswasion to winne the common sort) and giving frankly (a bait to allure the highest and wisest piere in the kingdome,) Martignanus espying a pad in the straws, and seeing how subtilly his brother stole away the commonalty: nay the whole realme by his liberality, beganne to cheeke his prodigality in open audience, and with a long discourse to reprehende the spending of his fathers goods in such riotous manner. Ortelius taking occasion of these speeches, told him what he spent was upon his friends, and that he could haue no surer stewards of his wealth than his faithfull and loving subiectes: vpon which they fell to iarre in wordes, and from wordes to blowes: so that not onely the cite of Memphis, but the whole Monarchie of Egypt was in an uprore, and this dissention grew at last to ciuill mutinie: so that taking armes, the brothers began to incampe themselves in the fieldes, and parts being taken on both sides, Ortelius for his surest placard proclaimed himself king of Egypt, and caused him-

Euphues his censure

selfe to be crowned. Martignanus not behinds challenged
 the diademe, and installed himselfe with the like proclama-
 tion: whercupon in flat tearmes of defiance they fell to mo-
 tall and deadly warres. The eldest with his sweete Dya-
 tions prouoking, so wisely and warcly to gouerne the com-
 mon wealth, as in choosing him for king, they shoulde haue
 peace and quiet, as in his fathers dayes: whose vertuous ac-
 tions he might to take for a president of his gouernement.
 The youngest swaie to be bountifull, and that in taking
 him for king the strates shoulde flowe with milke and honie,
 a pouertie should neuer be heard within the gates of Mem-
 phis. Armed thus on both sides, a day of battell was set,
 wherein when both the armies were martialled and placed
 in their severall ranches, and either hauntgardes readie to
 toyne. Martignanus encouraged his souldiers with long &
 sweete orations. Ortelius promised, if the victorie were his,
 he would bestow all the spoyle amongst his men, and make
 the meanest of them all to liue in plentie: the skirmish furi-
 cously begun, continuing for the space of three houres, with
 great massacre and bloodshed, fell at last on Ortelius side:
 so that Martignanus was sayne to die, and for safety to in-
 canipe himselfe vpon a hill. While these two brethren con-
 tinued in civil dissention, fame, the speedy herald of newes,
 had brought it to the eares of Frontinus (who then was in
 the Court of Maxion the great Despotte of Africa, and for
 sundry seruices valiantly perfoirmed in warres in high e-
 stimation) howe his father was beade, and his brothers at
 strife for the kingdome, vpon which report, discovering the
 newes to Maxion, he craued his aide to set him peaceably in
 his kingdome. The Despotte of Africa glad that fortune
 had offered him occasion to shew himselfe grateful to Fron-
 tinus, granted him tenne thousande of his best approued
 souldiers, all of them so hardy and well experienced in mar-
 tiall discipline, that the worst of them woulde haue seemed
 to haue gouerned a whole army: Frontinus garbed thus
 with these Centurions, taking his leaue of Maxion, passed
 on an all back towarde Egypt: where after weary some iour-
 nies

unto Philautus

nies arrived: hee was no sooner entred, but report had bay-
ted abroade his returne: which no sooner came to the eares of
the two Brothers, but it strooke them in a maze: for nei-
ther did Martignanus trust so much vpon his wisdom, no;
Ortellins vpon his liberalltie: but that they feared to
incounter with the fortitude of Frontinus, whose valour
was such as his very name was sufficient to repress the
rebellious thoughts of his enemies. Now began there to
bee a combat betwixne Enuy and Ambition: for Enuy stir-
ring for reuenge, willed the brethren particularly to reuolt
to Frontinus: but ambition perswaded them rather to be-
come friends, and to parte a kingdome betwixt them, then
utterly to be dispossessed from their Diadems: resolving thus
with them selues, they concluded frindly, and strove to keepe
Frontinus from his inheritance: but hee whom no report
could daunt, drawing nigh to the place where his brethren
lay incamped, whom secretly, as hee vnderstoode were con-
tracted, and resolved to bend both their forces against him;
thought to demaunde his right by courtesse, and so sent
one of his Lords to knowe the cause of their ciuill warres:
to craue a parle: Martignanus who was very politicke
consented, and pledges given on both sides, they met: where
after a dissembled courtesse past betwixne them, Fronti-
nus began in Brotherly tearmes to checke their foolish and
vnbridled presumption, that would so rashly seake each o-
thers ouerthrowe for the momentary possession of another
mans right: the kingdome I meane (quoth hee) which my
father left mee, both by will and inheritance: such a Lega-
cie as I meane not to loose, no; I hope you intend not to
desire: therefore laying downe these weapons, and lopping
out this ciuill controuersie, dismisse your souldiers, & frind-
ly let vs go home to the City. You mistake you greatly
(quoth Martignanus) for how soeuer you conclude your
supposed Syllogisme vpon inheritance, wee meane to de-
ny your argument by the prooffe of my fathers Testament:
for as birth by elder ship allotts you a Crowne, so his will by
command hath deppriued you of that priuledge, and parted

Euphues his censure

the kingdome betwixt vs: therefore without any more frivolous circumstances, so your welcome take this of mee: wee haue it, and wee will keepe it, despite of him that dare gainsay: swearing untill death to maintaine our right by the sword. Frontinus whose courage could not bryoke in treaties, especially so his owne right, told them that he so: roved at their follies, although they did not with a deepe in-sight foresee their owne miseries, and espy reueng that presented a fatall Tragedy of their misfortunes: and with that hee turned his backe in great choller, swearing before night either to weare the Crowne, or leaue his Carcase in the field. Orcellius smiling at his Brothers attempt, so that they had ten to one, passing with Martignanus to the army, set their men in array, and imbattailed them with great speed, the one giuing encouragment by sweete orations, the other with the remembrance of his forepassed liberality. Frontinus having ordered his souldiers and come within view, by computation might coniecture that his enemies were about threescore thousand: and seeing his men halfe frightened at the presence of such a multitude, began to hasten them forward in this manner.

I neede not worthy gentlemen & souldiers of Africa sake to encourage you with a long discourse, vnlesse putting oyle in the flame, I should ad a spur to a frae horse: your former valiant resolutions manifested in many battailes, the honor whereof still glories your names with remembrance, assures me were the enemy like the sands in the sea, and Mars opposed against our forces: yet the quarrell good, & our minde armed with invincible fortitude, the vertue that dares fortune in her face, inauigre fates and destinies we shall, as ever better to we haue done, returne with conquest. And so that I cause toucheth my selfe and you fellow partners of my fortunes, I will be the first man in the battaile, and the last man in the field, vnlesse death giue me an honorable quittance of my kingdome: let mee be a mirrour this day of your magnanimity: let my actions be your precedents: presse but as far as your generall, & courage gentlemen, the victory is ours: see how

to Philautus.

how my sorrowful countrymen stand to receive us whose cowardize dare scarcely march a fote to meete: I see, yea, I see in deed in their very faces the posture: therefore, God & our right: & with that catching a strong staffe, pulling down his beaver, & putting spurs to his horse, he furiously rusht vpon his enemy, his souldiers following with such a desperat resolution, that the Egyptians amazed at the valour of their king, who like a lyon massacring whom he met, ran without stop through the troupes, they layed down their weapons & yielded without any great slaughter, whereupon the Africans staied, but Frontinus forgetfull that they were his native countrymen still raged, till meeting his brother Martignanus, hee slew him, & neuer left murthering till finding out Ortellius that fled in chase, he gaue him his deaths wound: staied at last by one of the Lords of Africa, & told how the battaile was ended by the submission of his subjects, who were ashamed that they had bene so forgetfull of their allegiance, causing the retreat to be sounded, he peaceably marched on towards Memphis, where putting certaine of the chiefe offenders to the sword, and interring his brethren, after his Coronation he sent the Africans home well rewarded with many rich presents to their king, leaving him selfe afterward most fortunate.

Hector hauing ended his Tragedie. The Grecians noting in his Countenance the very counterfayte of magnanimity, and in discouraging of valour, his very face presented a myrrour of fortitude, measuring his inward thoughts by his outward gestures, did both commend the Hypocrite and alowe of censure: saying, that where courage manaceth reuenge with the sword, there it is folly to bying in wisdom in his Purple Robes. Helenus hearing how the Grecians sauored his Brother Hector's verbiage, with them to take heede they infringed not the sacred prayse of wisdom: for (quoth hee) as Pallas is learned, so there is martiall: and Minerva hath as well a Speare, as a Pen: perhaps Martignanus was onely a Philosopher & no souldier: whereas by the sequell it is inferred that Frontinus was both wise and valiaunt: so that adding to his wisdom

Euphues his censure

fortitude, hee did the more easily obtayne the conquest. Truth (quoth Nestor) for Hector him selfe confess that fortitude coulde not bee without wisdom, seeing, being placed betwene two extreme want of wisdom, might make him offend in defect, and so bee counted a coward: or in excess, and bee thought too desperate. If then fortitude cannot bee perfect without wisdom, and yet a man may bee wise without courage, it may bee concluded, that wisdom is the most necessary point in a souldier. We deny not (quoth Troilus) but it is necessarie, but not in too superlatiue degree, for wisdom supposed the cause, fortitude consequently is the effect, sith the one of it selfe may intend by policie: but the other is put in practise by prowess. Still for our purpose, (quoth Helenus) for the Logicians hold it as a principle, that the cause is greater then the effects: the Philosophers account a wise man onely to bee vertuous, thinking that wisdom being the chiefe vertue, produceth the rest as seedes spring from so faire a stemme: for it is possible for a man to want others, having this: but to possesse none, if this bee absent. Hector, a little chollericke that so brauely they went about to proue his haruest in the grasse, stammered out these or such like wordes. I tell you brother Helenus, both you and the rest are deceiued, & that I will proue against the wisest souldier in the world with my sword, that Senators who sit to giue counsaile for Ciuill policie, haue neede to be wise, sith their opinions are holden for Oracles, & Captaines valiant, whose wordes are accounted peremptorie conquests: put case wisdom & fortitude be in a Generall, yet is hee called wise as hee giues iudgement, and courageous as with a hardy minde hee attempts the victories. Let men haue science in their heades, and no weapons in their hands, and whom can they preiudice: I say therefore, which none rightly can gainsay, that fortitude is most necessarie for a souldier, sith our common phrase confirms my reason with euidence, in saying, hee is a wise Senator, and a hardy souldier.

The Grecians seeing the sparkling flames of choller to
burne

to Philautus.

but he in the face of Achilles, smiled to see how hot he was in
disputation, measuring by probable coniecture, that if hee
met them in the field hee woulde affright them moze with
his sword, then eyther Nestor or Helenus with all they
Bookes: Vlisles merrily disposed, being ready to reply, the
Ladies came in, who brake of their talk with telling them
the unlookt for brauery of Ilium, discoursing so long of the
sundry sights they had seene within the walls of Troy, till
the hoozdes being couered, aged Priamus resting from his
seate, placed all his guests rowne at supper.

¶ The fourth discourse
of Liberality.

Desirous were the kinges and princes to heare the dis-
course of liberality to be discussed by Achilles, that no
sooner was supper ended, and the Ladies walked abroade,
but that they setting them selues, as Philosophers in some
Academie: framed them selues to be silent Audytozs to his
parle: but hee, if possible it had bene, unwilling to haue bene
adzo: in such a royall audience, sat still without pressing to
the discouery of y former purposes, untill Hector awakened
him out of his Melancholy, in this maner. Seeing honora-
ble Achilles, fortune hath dealt vnequally, in allotting the
former charge to two such, as ignoraunt of Philosophicall
principles, haue rudely belliuered what experience hath set
downe by prooffe, and nowe to recompence hir wronge pro-
portion, hath appointed such a champion, to defend the pa-
tronage of liberality, as hath tempered martiall affaires
with the sweete deaw of sacred Sciences: let vs not misse of
that which the slippery goddess so charie of, hath giuen vs
with such niggardly proportion: it relecth therefore, you
shew the necessity of liberality in a Souldier, and not only,
that it is requisite, but moze expedient then eyther wis-
dome or fortitude: which if you confirme by reasons, and

Euphues his censure

wee allow as plausible, we yette our selues banquished by him whom wee neuer hoped to ouercome. It standeth (quoth Priamus) for his credit, sith being accounted one of the most worthy souldiers in the world, he cannot but know what is most necessary in the state of a Captaine. As Achilles was ready to reply, the Ladies came, and desirous to know the effect of their discourse, Vlisses made answer, that is was a discovery of womens rethoricke: And I pray you sir (quoth Hecuba) what might that bee, do not men and women agree in the principles of that Science. Mary Madame (quoth hee) it is to describe the force of liberality, such a sweete plea in a womans eare, that hardly it may bee asked that bounty hath not of free will granted: for an ounce of giue in a Ladies ballaunce, weygeth a pound of loue more. Are you Grecian Dames (quoth Hecuba to Iphigenia) so couctous as you measure affection by gold, and tie by fancie in the purse stringes, I am sure my Lord Vlisses speaks by experience, & yet hee was neuer acquainted with any Troiane Ladies, to make proofe of theyr desires. Iphigenia blusht, and Vlisses to magnetaine his quarrell, tolde them that Iuno was Jealous as well in earth as in heauen: Venus wanton as well in Daphos, as in Cypres: that the women had generally one minde, wheresoeuer they were bred, and therefore his conclusion was generall. Voloe there (quoth Priamus) these women are but stumbling blocks for our eyes, and our thoughts: let them chat with them selues, and leaue vs to our discourse: Hecuba sitting downe, and the rest of the Ladies silent: Achilles seeing the soueraigne of his desires, faire Polixena, inuideoed to doe his best, and therefore thus rudely went to the matter.

¶ Achilles discourse of Liberalitie.

ORpheus, whose musicke was so sweete, that the poets saime his melody appeased the passionate ghosts from
there

to Philautus.

their auailles, when hee went for Euridice, say that he was
so bashfull in his science, though the most exquisite that euer
was, as hee blushed to tune his Harp before Mercurie :
whereas Hypercion an unskilfull musician, shaked not to
trouble him with his daunces : ignorance hath euer the
bouldest face, blinde Bayard is foremost in the front, and thy
which too;st may, will foremost desire to hold the candle : I
speak this, with my selfe whom yeares and experience would
haue wisht to be silent, by too ouer rash censuring of a soul-
diers estate, fondly thrust my selfe into the opinions of ma-
ny, resembling herein Minervaes Owl, that seeks not to
show hir deformity in the Temple. But for ward mindes,
if not offensive, may foreraue pardon : actions well ment
ought to bee well taken: honoz iudgeth with partiality in
being opinatiue towards strangers: maiestie twinketh at
sollies, and sooner will Iupiter beare with a fault, then
Vulcan: the higher thoughts the sooner pleased, which con-
sidered, I am the more bolde in such an audience to hazard
my credit on the sequell of their verdicts, and rather be cou-
ted a little too rashe, then too much cruely; hoping therefore
my discourse shall be fauored with your honozable patience:
thus to the purpose.

Hermes Trismegistus, whom some for his diuine pre-
cepts, haue thought to bee the sonne of Mercurie, made such
account of this vertue of liberality, that hee doubted not to
call it the heauenly influence, y the gods most niggardly had
infused into the mynds of men this, resembling their deities,
that they grudged not to impart what fortune frankly
had bestowed vpon them. For the Philosopher that coue-
teth in his Ethics to pen downe a platfourne for the per-
fecting of humane lyfe, amongst other vertues, placeth this
as forerunner of them all : inferring his argument for
prose (a *contrarij*) if sayth hee, couetousnes be the roote
of all ill, from whence proceeds as from a fountaine of mis-
hap, the ruine of common wealthes, the subuersion of Co-
munes, & the lack of oeconomicall societies : if from thence
both issue iniustice, bybery, the staine of conscience, slaugh-

Euphues his censure

fers, treasons, breach of amity, confusion of mynde, and a million of other mischieuous eniunities : how pretious a Jewel, how diuine a motion, howe swete a vertue is Liberality, that preserveth all these in a true and peaceable concord : Prodigality, which without care wasteth what time and diligence by long tractell hath purchased, is such a Ghoath to eat out the labours of men, that our Predecessours called it a fire of the minde, which is so impatient in heate, as it ceaseth not while any matter combustible is present, to burne necessary things to very dust and cynders : through this commeth powertie, want, distresse, and in the ende dispaire : whereas liberality, the contrary to this vice keepeth such a direct meane betwene both, as it preserveth fortune, fame, and Honor in their iust and equall proportion : So requisite are the principles to be obserued in this vertue, as it suffiseth not to attaine to the perfection of it by giving, onely respecting the circumstances of time, person, and quality : but in receiuing, standeth a principall point of liberality : for if eyther wee take from him that can ill spare it, or more then desert asordes, or without a resolution to be gratefull, bid wee our selues giue mountaines, yet wee cannot bee honored with the title of liberality, in that by greedy receipt of untimely gifts, wee bewray certaine sparks of insatiable couetise : which Lysander noted very well, who being presented by certaine of his poore neighbours with sundry presents, sent them all home, but with great thanks : saying to one of his friends, seest thou not how liberall Lysander hath bene to day, in bestowing so many good gifts vpon poore men : nay I haue not (quoth his friend) scene thee giue any thing at all : But I haue (answered Lysander) returned those presents, which I could not haue taken without their hinderance : meaning that preiudiciall gifts are rubbed with dishonor, and bying with them hatred and insamp. Theocritus an auncient Poet of ours, calleth liberality the theefe that most secretly stealeth away the mindes of men: his reason is this, that all estates for the most parte, addicted to couetousnesse and greedy desire of gaine, cast their

to Philautus,

eyes euer after that obiect that glistereth most with riches, and set their opinions and censures with partiality on those whom fortune hath fauored with many treasures : such sayth hee (as most bee) that are blinded with this couetous desire, are tyed so stricktly to the purse of a liberall man, as hee may at his pleasure draine to what hee purposeth to imploy their vses : In such estimation haue our predecessors had this vertue, that they accounted not that day amongst the tearmes of their yeares, wherein they did not liberally bestow some benefits.

But to touch moze particularly a perfect discourse, and to proue that it is necessarie in a souldier, let vs note the ende of martiall desires, which I remember, once I heard Theseus deuide into thre partes : the first and principall, honoz generally aymed at by all, but specially belonging to the Captaines, yet due to the meanest souldier for his promesse : The second, the conquest, which fortune imparteth as hir fauour to the generall, and same to the rest of the souldiers : the last, desire of spoyle and treasures gotten with the sword, and so hardly attayned with the hazard of life : this ought the common sorte of mercenary Souldyers to haue as their due, as a recompence for their perills, and an incourage to such warlike inducours : for if the conquest and honoz bee allotted to the Captaine, what great iniustice is it to deny the rest, the benefit of a litle momentanie pelfe : which moued a worthy Captaine of Thebes, when he had obtained a victory against the Lacedemonians, of all the spoile only to take one sword, distributing the rest amongst his souldiers : saying, fellowes in armes, this I challenge, sith I dronge it out of the hand of mine enemy: what soeuer els, is yours, as the reward of your trauels: for the Theban Senators warre for honoz, not for treasure. The mercenary man that beareth armes for hier, and for his ordinarie pay, feareth not to venture his life in the face of his enemy, hauing but his wages he hath but his bare due, so that if hope of spoyle and the bounty of his Captaine did not incourage him in his attempts, hee would both doubt the dan-

Euphues his censure

ger of his person, and scoyne for so little gaine to ruine vpon such imminent perills : which caused Zoroastes in his great warre against the Egyptians, to giue riche gifts to the meaneest of his souldiers, promising the spoiles of Egypt for the guerdon of their valour : his liberallity taking such effect, as he returned with conquest : The great Monarche of the world, whose name I neede not rehearse, did see that liberallity was such a gloze in a Captaine, and such a spur to a souldier, that at his departure out of Greece, with resolution to make a generall conquest of the whole worlde : hee gaue to his Captaines & other men at armes, all his riches, treasures and possessions, reseruing onely for him selfe, the hope of the promise. For what doth the wisdom of the Captaine by long and sweete orations, and sundry policie? what doth the fortitude of a generall, by hazarding him selfe among the thickest of his enemies preuaile: onely in these two points, hee ay meth at his owne profit, the overthrow of his enemy, and perhaps a little encourageth his souldiers : but what reapes the mercenary and popular man, if withall he be couetous, but scarres, wounds, and penary: nay what doth the Captaine get if with a deepe in-sight he looketh into the souldiers minde, but a dissimuled loue, a secret hate, an intended contempt, and a forced courage rather to defend themselves from perill, then to hazard their liues for his safety: whereas the Captaine that is liberall, not only in paying their wages (which I count it a sacrifice to deny,) but in imparting the spoyle (which I hold as their due) so tieth the mindes of his souldiers to him with an vnfaigned affection, that they count no perill too dangerous, no attempt too hard, no no: force not of death to signifie their leue and desire to recompence his liberallity. I remember I haue read of Calfius a Barbarian prince, which intending warres to the Libians, comming with a small power into Libia, passed with little resistance euen to the very pauiion of their king: where after a small skirmish, he tooke him prisoner, and bled him princely, blaming his souldiers that would not adventure more desperately for the safety of their prince: after, passing
into

to Philautus.

into the City, in sacking his pällace, hee founde such infinite treasure as might haue hired a multitude of mercenary men for the defence of his countrey. Whereupon, noting the couetize of the man, he so hated him, that shutting him in his treasure amongst all his gold, hee pynd him to death: saying he was worthe of all mishap, that would not continually keepe ten Legions of souldiers to eate by such riches: by which wee see what contempt a couetous Captaine incurreth by his niggardize: whereas liberality is an ornament both to wisdom and fortitude, & such a pretious Jewel, as no value may suffice to estimate. To confirme which, as Hector and Helenus haue done, I meane to rehearse a Tragedy, so your honorable presence shall fauour mee with patience. Achilles seeing by their countenance they expected no lesse, began his tale in this manner.

¶ Achilles Tragedie.

Index animi liberalitas.

In the City of Athens (famous through the world for Philosophers and Souldiers) amongst the Senators for the state of the City was Aristocratia, there ruled as chiefe (honored generally for his good partes) one Roxander, chosen by the consent of the Senate Didato; in the warres, this being elected Captaine, was so fauored by fortune, as hee neuer waged battaile wherein hee remayned not victor: in so much as the fame of his happy successe was a warrant to the Athenians of their safety. Of stature hee was small, of meane courage, no man greatly leitered: but to recompence these defects, he was of such exceeding bounty and liberalitie to all men, but especially to his souldiers, that his very countenance was sufficient to encourage the most basyfull coward to the combat: For the Athenians by their

Euphues his censure

their law gane all the spoiles gotten in warres to the Captaine, onely appointing to the souldiers their ordinary pay: but Roxander, as he triumphed in many victories, neuer enriched him selfe, but equally imparted the treasures of the enemy amongst the souldiers according to their deserts: being of such a liberall minde towardes them that professed martiall discipline, that at his owne charges hee founded hospitalls for such as were maimed in the warres, that their reliefe might ad a glorie to his renoune: Giuing dowries to the daughters of such as were slaine, and in peace being a father to all them ouer whom hee had bene a Captaine in warres. Enuy the secret enemy of honor, grudging as well at his vertues as his fortunes, brought him in as deepe hate with the Senators, as hee was in fauour with the souldiers: for they suspecting that hee ment by this liberality to insinuate into the hearts of the commons, and to scale away the mindes of the popular sort, so to plant him selfe as sole gouernour: (the only thing they feared, least their Aristocracie should be reduced to a Monarchy) by a penall law called Ostracisme, founde fault with his aspyring and so did not onely confiscate his goods, but condemn him forever into exile: Roxander hauing the sentence of his banishment pronounced, thinking fortune ment to giue him a check, thought as roughly to deale with hir, and therefore put vp hir abuse with patience, smiling, that when the senate had pyled the inventorie of his goods, the summe amounted not to so much as would discharge his passage into Sicilia, whither hee was banished. But the souldiers and popular sort, hearing of this iniury, as men furious, gotte them to armes, and in great multitude flocked to the doore of the senate house, where they swore to reueng the wronge offered to Roxander: The Senators and censores with other officers of the Citty, sought by threats and other persuasions to appease them: but in vayne, till that Roxander preferring the quiet of his country before his owne private welfare, standing vpon the staires, descending from the councill chamber, pacified them with this byrse Diction.

Citizens

to Philautus. -11

Citizens of Athens, famous through all Greece for your dutifull obedience in peace, and resolute indenoys in wars: accounted the presidents of perfect subiects, by manifesting reuerence to such as the gods haue placed as gods to gouerne men, I meane the graue and wise Senators: what madnes hath incensed your mindes: what fury hath forced this bypocare: what meanes the noyse of armour, & the weapons as fearefull object in such a peaceable time, vnlesse desirous to seeke your owne ruine, you intend a ciuill mutiny, the fall of your selues, and the fatall mishap of your posterity: what doe you want: who hath offered wronge? are not the Senators set to minister Iustice: any with that before hee could utter any moze wordes they cried out: wee swore to keepe thee from banishment, and haue sworne to reuenge thy iniury, whom we loue moze then all the Senators. After the noyse was so ceased that hee might be heard, Roxander went forward in his speach: if it bec for mee (woe) the Citizens) you haue taken armour in seeking to grace mee with your fauour, you pinch mee with dishonour: in coucting my liberty, you bring mee within the bondage of infamy: The Senate hath past iudgement against mee in iustice, and I content to brooke the penalty of the lawe with patience: offences must bee punished, and punishments borne with quiet, not with reuenge: Haue I lyued forty yeare a dutifull subiect in Athens, and shall I now by your meanes bee accounted a mutinous rebell: no, louing countrymen: if euer my deserts haue bene such, as yet thinke mee your friend, lay away your weapons, returne euery man to his owne house, so shall Roxander account you his friends; otherwise, for euer take you as his enemies. No sooner had hee spoken these wordes, but euery man peaceably, though sorrowfully, went home to his house: and hee within thre dayes sayled poore, and dismissed into Sicilia. Roxander had not lyued long in exile, but a quarrell grew betwene the Thebans and the Athenians, about the deflowring of a maide of Athens: whereupon, as enuy stirreth bype a secret grudge soone to reuenge, the Athenians

by ac.

Euphues his censure

by aduice of the Senate, mustred their men, leant a great
hoast, ouer whom there was appointed six wise and graue
Senatozs, the youngest of which had bene before tymes
Dictatoz, to haue the conduct of the army, and ouer them all
as Generall was placed Clytomaches, a man of inuincible
valour and fortitude, stozed thus with men and munition,
with wise and baliant Chieftaines, they passed on to wards
Thebes: by the way giuing assault to a strong and ricke
citty called Lissum, the souldiers thinking to finde in Cly-
tomaches Roxanders liberality, so furiously gaue onset,
that in short time, and without any great losse they scaled
the walles, and almost put all to the edge of the sword, the
Souldiers thus courageously hauing entred combat, and
won the conquest as before time they had done, entring
into euery house to fetch out the spoile, generall proclama-
tion was made that no man vppon paine of death should
take one penny, but that euery one should returne to the
campe, which so amaz'd and discouraged the mercenary men,
that with hartlesse groanes they went stragling to the tents:
the Senatozs entring the houses and possessing such spoyle,
that they sent home Waggonns laden with treasure to A-
thens: After thus they had sackt the Citty, the Thebans
hearing of this victozy, gathering their forces together, mar-
ched on to meete them, and in a plaine not farre from Lis-
sum gaue them the incounter, with such desire to reuenge, as
the Athenians were forced a little to retier: but Clytoma-
ches, whose courage no perill could daunt, encouraged his
men, and for prooffe of his olone resolution, was foremost in
the vawards, laying on such blowes, as he gaue witnes how
willing hee was to be victo: the Senatozs likewise with e-
loquent phrases sought to incourage: but to small purpose,
for the souldiers warely retiring, neuer stode stroke till they
harbozed them selues within the Citty, where rampiring v-
p the Gates like cowardes, they dishonored the forgotten
fame and honour of Athens: The Thebans, whose teeth
were set on edge with this repulse, layed leagar to the wals
and compassing the citty with a double trench, thought ei-
ther

To Philautus.

ther to make them issue out to the battayle, or els to force them yeld by samyne: the souldiers carelesse, and heartlesse, would scarce make defence on the walles, which the Senatozs seeing, one of them stepped vp, and calling them all into the market made them this oration.

Worthy Citizens and Souldiers of Athens, shall wee bee such cowardes as to measure our thoughtes by the fauours of fortune, or resemble those bad hounds, that at the first fault giue ouer the chase, shall the foile of a little skirmish affright those minde that hetherto haue bene inuincible: shall dishonour tear the Lawrell from our heads which we haue woynne for so many triumphes: shall the Thebans who haue euer feared our forces, holde vs begirt as bondslaves within a citty: shall y^e towne which of late we subdued, bee a harbour for our selues against the enemy: shall I say the world canonize our cowardize in y^e Records of infamy, that hetherto hath imblazed our fame with restlesse prayles: so souldiers, and fellow companions in armes & in fortunes, let this checke be a spur to reuenge, let vs thirst with a passionate desire till with conquest or an honorable death we winne the glorie wee haue lost: our silver haire, weakened in many forpassed battailes ended, to the honor of the Athenians, although they might bee warrauntes of rest, shall not priuiledge vs from hazarding our selues amidst the thickest of our enemies: so that incouraged, and as men resolved to die, or within the field you will with vs issue out to put these unskilfull Thebans from their trenches. The souldiers (so had y^e discourteous crouetize, quatted their courage) as men not hearing, slipt away murmuring, as malecontent: which Clitomaches espying, drawing forth his sword, cried out vnto them: how are you besotted souldiers of Athens: why are your cares inchaunted that the wisdom of the Senate is holden situelous: for shame seeke not after dishonour: behold, Clitomaches your captaine will bee the first man that shall enter the trench of the enemy: this sword, this hand, this heart companions shall forgard you, as more willing to die, then to brycke this discre-

Euphues his censure

dit, and if you be so obstinate, take this blade and sacrifice
my blood, that dying I may shunne that shame which for
our cowardice is like to light on our heades: in bayne did
Clitomaches cry out, for the souldiers went their way, and
as melancholy men sat stragling and full of dumps in the
streets: longe had they not bene thus beleagard, but that
newes was brought to Roxander what mishap had fallen
on his country: he whom injury nor death could not with-
hold from wishing well to Athens, rather determined to
hazard his life by breaking the Astracisme in returning
from exile, then to bee thought a fearefull and base minded
cowarde: passing therefore with as much speede as might
bee from Sicilia in pooze and unknowen attier, he landed
in the Promontorie of Lissum, within thre leagues of the
Campe: where hee had not wandred halfe a myle, but by
the scowts, he was taken prysoner, and caried to the Senate
of Thebes, who thinking that Roxander was banished,
tooke him for a pooze Sicilian, (as hee sayned him self) & suf-
fered him to remayne quiet with free libertie to passe and re-
passe at his liberty. Roxander continuing thus amongst
the Thebans, hearing that the Citty began to want victu-
ales, and how the souldiers mutynous, were about to de-
liver by the Citty, despite of the Senate vpon composition:
late in an euening getting close to the walles, called to the
watch and told them hee had a letter to deliuer from Rox-
ander to the souldiers of Athens: why villaine (quoth the
watchman) thou art mad, Roxander is banished: Truth
(quoth he) but returned, and taken prysoner by the The-
bans, who to morrow by eight of the Clocke shall suffer
death, if hee be not set free: for confirmation of my wordes
deliuer this letter to his Sonne, who knowing his fathers
hand, may both reade it and witnesse it to the souldiers:
the watchman hearing such sensible reasons to perswade
him, tooke the letter; and Roxander secretly stole againe
to the Campe: So sower did the morning starre & blushing
Aurora begin to course hir selfe from the bed of Tican, but
the watchman hied with the letter into the Citty, and fought
out

to Philautus.

out Roxanders sonne, who was of no better account then a mercenary souldier, and to him imparted the whole matter: who receiving the letter, found that it was his fathers writing: whereupon, taking the watchman with him, calling the souldiers by sounde of a Trumpet, to the market place: hee discoursed vnto them, first whose sonne hee was: secondly what had past the last night betwene the watchman and an vnknown man, of his fathers imprisonment, and the speedines of his death: so; prooue wherof hee read them the letter as foloweth.

Roxanders Letter.

THe distresse of my countrey byruted into Sicilia, whers I liued poore and exiled, such was the care I had of the common wealth, as I choole rather to die by breaking the law of the Astracisme, then to bee counted slack in attempting what I might for the benefit of Athens. Honors are not tied to times, no; courage to places: Death is sweeter then discontent, and moze glorious is it to perish in wishing well to Athens, then in lying quiet in Sicilia: The Thebans haue overcome, that grieues mee not, sith it is but a bzaue of fortune, whose fauours are inconstaunt, whose crownes are momētany, whose check is the step to god hap. The Athenians are vanquished; what of this? men are subiect to the pleasures of oportunities, their actions haue not alwaies prosperitie fauorable: time changeth: and moze honor is gotten in a moment, than hath bene lost in a moneth. The Athenians are rampired as cowardes within wallcs: this (country men) pincheth Roxander at the heart, that famous Athens, renowned Athens, Athens that was the chieftaine of Greece for warlike attempts, should be stained with dishonor and cowardize: yea, countrymen and souldiers, Roxander in bands in the hands of his enemies, ready to die, greeneth at this disgrace, and blusheth moze to heare the Thebans call you cowardes, then to heare them pronounce the sentence of death: Once worthy souldiers

Euphues his censure

you sought to free mee from the handes of the Senat which were my friends : now seeke to rid mee from the Thebans my foes , and your enemies, who intend to kill Roxander, onely because hee is Roxander : whose liberality was the cause of your fauours. This if I obtaine, I only in recompence, promise to bee thankfull. Farewell.

Roxander the friend to Athens,

N^O sooner had his sonne red the letter, but that the soldiers sholuted at the very name of Roxander, & pulling his sonne from y^e place where he stode, made him their Captaine. The Senators hearing this alarum, were diuened into a maze, till one of y^e Captaines discoursed to them from point to point, the sozerhearsed premisses : whereat being astonied, coming in with Clitomaches into the market place, they found the Souldiers in armes , and in aray ready to march towarde the gate of the Citty. Clitomaches willing to stay the that they might not issue out without aduice, could not preuaile : but breaking downe the rampiers as mad men crying, Roxander, liberall Roxander, they issued out, little lookt for of the Thebans: who notwithstanding, standing within their trenches in defence, the Athenians so valiantly gaue y^e onset, that in a desperate manner as in a contemning death, they ran vpon the pikes, & presently discomfited the enemy with such a slaughter, as not one was left aliue to carry newes to Thebes of their losse : the retraite sounded, Roxander presented him selfe, whom with such loosing submission they receiued, and he returning such lowly thanks to the Souldiers, that they calling to remembrance, first the iniury the Senators offered Roxander in his banishment, and their wronge at the sack of Athens, for deuision of spoyle, that like men haunted with a furie, running into the Citty, before Roxander could know the cause of the hurly burly, they fought out the Senators
and

to Philautus.

and Clitomaches, and put them to the edge of the sword, presenting their heads to Roxander, who with teares disallowing their disobedience, and with threats reclaiming him selfe discontent, was notwithstanding, maugre his teeth created againe Dictator, in which estate hee lined long after in Athens.

Achilles Tragedie ended, aged Priamus standing by, gaue his verditte vppon their discourse in this manner. Although, worthie Grecians, I am not called to bee a Iudge in this controuersie, yet friendly and freely let mee say that such a perfect diuision of qualities, or rather vertues, necessary and incident in a souldier, hath bin so liuely pourtraied, and figured forth in such comely collours, as it is hard to censure whether of them holds the supremacy: for wisdom being the meanes to dispose the army in his due order, and to haue an in-sight by pollicie to prevent what the enemy can intend, yet is but a shadowe drawne with a pensell, vnlesse fortitude & courage personifie that in action, which hath bene purposed and determined by wisdom: neyther can these two haue longe continuance, and good successe, except liberality, as a linct to knit these two in their forces, presents the mindes of the souldiers captiuate by their Capitaines bounty: then of these premises wee may conclude, that none can come to perfection of a souldier, vnlesse he be both wise, valiant, and liberall: With this graue censure of Priamus, they rested all contented, except the Ladies, who seeing Phcebus so fast declining to the West, hastened on Achilles to depart: he fettered with the loue of Polixena, woulde willingly haue perswaded a nightly rest at Troy, but that his thoughts would haue bene discerned: to prevent therefore all occasions of suspicion, hee made haste, so that taking his leaue of Priamus, Hector, & the rest of the kings and Princes resident at Troie, mounting vpon horse they went with Iphigenia and the Ladies to their pavilions.

Te domum Saturna, venit Hesperus: Ite Capella.

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